



# ***Daily Report***

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## **China**

FBIS-CHI-89-164  
Friday  
25 August 1989

# Daily Report

## China

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## General

### Beijing UNESCO Meeting Postponed to Nov 27

HK2508031089 Hong Kong AFP in English  
0304 GMT 25 Aug 89

[Text] Beijing, Aug 25 (AFP)—UNESCO has postponed to November 27 an international conference in Beijing that drew fire from a Paris-based pro-dissident group, the U.N. agency's representative here said Friday.

The six-day conference on education in the 21st century was to have opened here next Monday, Hans Leo Teller said in an interview.

But the date was pushed back to ensure that a maximum number of foreign delegates could attend after the bloody June 4 suppression of student democracy protests in Beijing, he said.

The decision was not linked to criticism from the Paris-based China-Solidarity group over UNESCO's choice of Beijing as the venue, he said.

China-Solidarity charged Monday that holding the meeting here represented "an implicit recognition by UNESCO of the legitimacy of the repression carried out by the Chinese government."

### Beijing Hosts International Geophysics Meeting

OW2508113389 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0759 GMT 25 Aug 89

[Text] Beijing, August 25 (XINHUA)—The Beijing International Symposium on Exploration Geophysics (BISEG'89) opened Tuesday in Beijing.

About 500 delegates from 18 countries are participating in the meeting co-sponsored by geophysicists from China and the United States. The meeting has received 364 papers, including 292 submitted by Chinese participants.

According to Huang Xude, chairman of the Executive Committee of BISEG'89, the purpose of the meeting can be summarized in four words: union, exchanges, friendship and effort.

In conjunction with the symposium is an exhibition of advanced geophysical apparatus and techniques.

The symposium is to wind up Saturday.

### Huang Hua Meets Library Seminar Participants

OW2408152389 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0650 GMT 24 Aug 89

[Text] Beijing, August 24 (XINHUA)—Huang Hua, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, met here today foreign and Hong Kong participants in an international seminar on collection and utilization of Chinese library materials.

The participants are from the United States, Australia, Singapore and Hong Kong.

The seminar which is held between August 23 and 25 is sponsored by China's National Library and the China National Publishing Industry Trading Corp. The participants also visited the on-going China's second national books show.

## Northeast Asia

### DPRK Military Delegation Feted in Beijing

OW2508114489 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1114 GMT 25 Aug 89

[Text] Beijing, August 25 (XINHUA)—A military delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), led by Senior General Choe Kwang, chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, was honored here this evening at a welcoming banquet hosted by General Chi Haotian, member of the Central Military Commission and chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA).

The DPRK delegation arrived here this morning at Chi's invitation for a week-long official goodwill visit.

Proposing a toast, Chi described Choe's visit as "an important event in the contacts between the two armed forces," saying it will help further consolidate and develop their traditional friendly relations.

The two parties, Armed Forces and peoples of China and DPRK support and trust each other in building and defending their countries, the PLA leader said, adding: "We highly cherish this friendship and will make further efforts to make it pass on from generation to generation."

In reply, Choe, also an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Workers' Party of Korea, expressed the conviction that the "increasingly consolidated friendship" between the two countries will constantly expand.

This morning, Chi presided over a welcoming ceremony for Choe at the airport, where Choe reviewed a guard of honor of PLA's three services.

### Jilin Delegation Visits DPRK Province

SK2508045789 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2100 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] At the invitation of the Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee of Yanggang Province in the DPRK, the eight member delegation of Jilin Province left Changchun for Yanggang Province by train on the evening of 23 August for a friendly visit. This delegation is headed by Chen Zhenkang, vice chairman of the Jilin Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, with Jin Minghan, vice chairman of the provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], as its deputy head.

This delegation consists of (Jin Tianye), member of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; [name indistinct], deputy director of the provincial Foreign Affairs Office; (Zhang Wenzhi), vice mayor of Siping City; (An Xianzeng), vice mayor of Tonghua City; (Yang Guoyu), vice chairman of the Hunjiang City People's Congress Standing Committee; and [name indistinct], deputy section chief of the provincial Foreign Affairs Office.

Seeing the delegation off at the station when it left Changchun were Cui Lin, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Luo Yuejia, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Zhang Jiande, secretary general of the provincial People's Congress; (Zhang Hanbin), deputy secretary general of the provincial CPPCC Committee; (Jin Xianying), deputy director of the provincial Foreign Affairs Office; and (Wang Lianxing), deputy chief of the General Office of the provincial CPPCC Committee.

#### **Yang Yichen, CPC Delegation Leaves for DPRK**

OW2408152189 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1019 GMT 24 Aug 89

[Text] Beijing, August 24 (XINHUA)—A cadres' delegation from the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) left here today for a friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The delegation, headed by Yang Yichen, member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, was invited by the Workers' Party of Korea.

#### **Beijing Hopes for Business Collaboration 'Soon'**

SK0808082889 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0817 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 8 (OANA-YONHAP)—Beijing will proceed with its policy of openness in spite of the Tiananmen Square massacre and hopes to do business with South Korean companies in several fields, a Chinese researcher said here Tuesday.

"Tiananmen Square has nothing to do with China's open policy, which will speed up further," said Zhuang, secretary-general of the Center for Asia and the Pacific Region.

Zhuang, visiting at the invitation of the Korea Employers' Federation, was addressing a seminar, titled "Will China Continue Its Open Policy After the Tiananmen Square Incident?"

He said all Chinese cities including Beijing are back to normal since troops broke up a movement for democracy with tanks and assault rifles, blaming the turmoil on "outlawed associations of students and laborers."

"China needs roads, piers, and water supply and drainage facilities," he said. "Korea is just beginning to

invest in China, and must expand its investment for further economic cooperation."

He said he hopes many Korean businessmen will visit China as soon as possible to advance Sino-Korea economic collaboration.

#### **Japanese Joint Venture Garment Plant in Changsha**

OW2508042289 Beijing in Japanese to Japan  
0930 GMT 22 Aug 89

[Text] A contract to establish the Sino-Japanese (Ryuchiku) Women's Garment Corporation, the first Sino-Japanese joint venture since the suppression of the antigovernment riot in Beijing, was signed in Changsha, Hunan Province, in southern China at a ceremony held yesterday morning at the Xiangjiang Hotel. During the ceremony, the Japanese side handed 10 million yen in capital and technical data to the Chinese side.

The Sino-Japanese (Ryuchiku) Women's Garment Corporation is a joint venture between the factory of the Changsha City Food, Commerce, and Vocational Training Middle School and the Japanese Kuwayama Economic Group. It has a capital of 540,000 renminbi. The Japanese side will provide the technical knowhow. The joint venture plans to produce 3,000 to 4,000 various types of women's garments a month, part of which will be sold in China, while most will be exported.

### **Southeast Asia & Pacific**

#### **Spokesman Critical of Cambodia's Hun Sen**

HK2508052689 Hong Kong AFP in English  
0459 GMT 25 Aug 89

[Text] Beijing, Aug 25 (AFP)—Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen's insistence on keeping the Khmer Rouge out of any power-sharing arrangement in Phnom Penh proves he does not really want a peace accord, a Chinese spokesman said Friday.

"It is widely held by the international community that the best way leading to a comprehensive, fair and reasonable settlement on the Kampuchean question lies in the formation of a quadripartite coalition government," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Such a proposed government would include the Hanoi-backed administration in Phnom Penh and the resistance alliance comprising the Khmer Rouge and factions led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former premier Son Sann.

Hanoi and Phnom Penh oppose including the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge, who stand accused of killing hundreds of thousands of Cambodians before being ousted by Vietnamese troops in 1979.

Before leaving Bangkok to return to an international conference on Cambodia in Paris, Phnom Penh Prime

Minister Hun Sen urged Prince Sihanouk to break with the Khmer Rouge if he hoped to have a role in the country's future.

"The remarks made by Hun Sen show the Phnom Penh regime lacks sincerity in seeking a solution to the Kampuchean question," the Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The spokesman said the proposed quadripartite government, to be set up after Soviet-ally Vietnam completes its troop withdrawal from Cambodia at the end of September, should be headed by Prince Sihanouk.

A NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY commentary recently noted the resistance coalition's concern that Hanoi would "perpetuate the occupation of Kampuchea" through Vietnamese "settlers" who would stay behind after the troops leave.

Prince Sihanouk has estimated such settlers to number about one million.

Power-sharing arrangements have proved a major stumbling block at the month-long talks bringing together the Cambodian factions, communist and non-communist nations of the region and their major allies.

#### **Commerce Minister Hu Ping Visits Singapore**

OW2408180789 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1208 GMT 24 Aug 89

[Text] Singapore, August 24 (XINHUA)—Chinese Minister for Commerce Hu Ping called on Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew here this afternoon.

During the 90-minute meeting, Hu Ping briefed Lee Kuan Yew on the current situation in China. He reiterated that China's policy of reform and opening to the rest of the world would not be changed, and China would continue its peaceful and independent foreign policy.

Lee expressed his hope that China would be persisting in its policy of reform and opening to the rest of the world.

The two sides also agreed to further develop the cooperation for the benefit of the two countries.

Earlier, Singapore Trade and Industry Minister Lee Hsien Loong gave a banquet in honor of Hu Ping who arrived here on Monday for a week visit at the invitation of the Singapore Trade Development Board.

On Wednesday, Hu Ping visited finance institutes and the subway, and held a forum with local businessmen, discussing ways to broaden economic cooperations between the two countries.

#### **Thai Military Delegation Begins Visit**

OW2408152889 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1120 GMT 24 Aug 89

[Text] Beijing, August 24 (XINHUA)—A delegation of the military committee of Thailand's House of Representatives arrived here this afternoon for a nine-day visit to China at the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Committee of China's National People's Congress (NPC).

Admiral Siri Sirirangsi, chairman of the military committee and head of the delegation, was greeted at the airport by Zeng Tao, an NPC Standing Committee member and vice-chairman of NPC's Foreign Affairs Committee.

#### **Near East & South Asia**

#### **Bangladesh Foreign Minister Continues Visit**

##### **Meets Li Peng**

OW2408142689 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1223 GMT 24 Aug 89

[Text] Beijing, August 24 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng and visiting Bangladesh Foreign Minister Anisul Islam Mahmud discussed the enhancement of Sino-Bangladesh relations here today.

Describing China as Bangladesh's "best friend," Mahmud said that President Ershad is expecting Li Peng to visit Bangladesh, in the belief that the visit would further the traditional friendship between the two countries.

Thanking Ershad for the invitation, Li said that he would be glad to pay a visit later this year. China wants to expand various forms of economic cooperation with Bangladesh, he added.

Li reaffirmed that China works for amicable ties with countries in south Asia and hopes that these countries will settle their problems and disputes on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

Mahmud said that Bangladesh wishes to share China's experience and knowledge in combating river flooding. Briefing the visitor on how China has dealt with the Yellow River over the past four decades, Li said that China still has a long way to go in completely controlling Yellow River flooding.

Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen was also present at the meeting.

##### **Attends Art Exhibit**

OW2508084089 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0636 GMT 25 Aug 89

[Text] Beijing, August 25 (XINHUA)—A Bangladesh painting exhibition opened this morning in the China Art Gallery.

The 53 paintings on display showed the achievements of contemporary Bangladesh artists' explorations in arts.

Attending today's opening ceremony were visiting Bangladesh Foreign Minister Anisul Islam Mahmud and Liu Deyou, vice minister of culture of China.



## Political & Social

### Ministry Rejects Continuing Rumors on Deng

HK2508072089 Hong Kong AFP in English  
0702 GMT 25 Aug 89

[Text] Beijing, Aug 25 (AFP)—The Chinese Foreign Ministry Friday rejected fresh speculation that senior leader Deng Xiaoping, who turned 85 on Tuesday, is in seriously poor health.

"This report is groundless," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said in response to a NEW YORK TIMES report Thursday that Mr Deng was receiving special medical treatment at the seaside resort of Beidaihe.

The spokesman did not elaborate.

Mr. Deng has not been seen in public since June 9 when he appeared on television to uphold the use of force to crush student democracy protests in Beijing five days earlier.

On Monday official newspapers ran a photo of Mr Deng, purportedly taken July 2, alongside a report on a newly-published volume of his selected works.

### Comparison: Deng Article on Supervision

HK2308065089

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese on 22 August carries on page 1 a 3,100-character article, entitled "Deng Xiaoping: The Communist Party Must Accept Supervision (8 April 1957) (This is a portion of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report delivered at a cadres' meeting in Xian)." This version has been compared with the Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE Chinese version published in the National Affairs section of the 21 August China DAILY REPORT, pp 16-18, revealing the following variations:

Page 16, column one, paragraph one, line one reads...[Text] Editor's note: "The Communist Party Must Accept Supervision" is selected from the newly published "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" (1938-1965). Strengthening party building, upholding and improving party leadership, and expanding the democratic life of the party and the state is Comrade Xiaoping's consistent thinking. The important exposition of "The Party Must Accept Supervision" embodies the above thinking of Comrade Xiaoping and is of very great significance to guiding party building at present and in the future. [end editor's note]"... [deleting dateline and introductory paragraph; adding editor's note]

Same column, paragraph two, line two reads...CPC National Congress (Footnote 1: The Eighth CPC National Congress was held between 15 and 27 September 1956 in Beijing. The congress analyzed the situation since the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of

production and put forth the tasks for overall development of socialist construction. At the conference, Mao Zedong delivered an inaugural speech, Liu Shaoqi a political report, Zhou Enlai the "Report on the Proposal To Promote the Second 5-Year Plan for National Economic Development," and Deng Xiaoping the "Report on Revising the Party Constitution." Zhu De, Chen Yun, Dong Biwu, and others made important speeches. The congress adopted the "Resolution on the Political Report," the "Constitution of the CPC," and the "Proposal To Promote the Second 5-Year Plan for National Economic Development" from 1958 to 1962, and elected a new Central Committee. The correct line laid down by the Eighth CPC National Congress charted the path for the development of the cause of socialism and for the party building) stresses this issue...[adding footnote number one]

Page 17, column one, only paragraph, line one reads...top to bottom under the leadership of the party committee, and the supervision by the masses from below under such leadership. With the supervision...[adding words]

Same paragraph, line fifty reads...our Army not most emphasize centralism? In...[adding word "most"]

Same page, column two, first full paragraph, line two reads...and mutual supervision," (Footnote 2: See Mao Zedong's articles entitled "On the 10 Major Relationships" and "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," on pages 733 and 789 of Vol 2 of "Selected Readings of Mao Zedong's Works," published by the People's Publishing House in 1986) and "Letting a Hundred Flowers Blossom and a Hundred Schools of Thought Contend" (Footnote 3: (See Mao Zedong's article entitled "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" on page 783 of Vol II of "Selected Readings of Mao Zedong's Works" published by the People's Publishing House in 1986) for various democratic...[adding footnote numbers two and three]

Same column, paragraph two, line two reads...advocate mass democracy? (Footnote 4: "Mass democracy" and "democracy on a small scale" are satirical terms. In his speech delivered at the 2d Plenary Session of the Eighth CPC National Congress held in November 1956, Mao Zedong quoted such terms and made explanations. He criticized the erroneous concepts of some people who advocated mass democracy and who claimed that democracy on a small scale was not enough. Such people sought to promote Western-style bourgeois democracy in China. At the same time, he, in his speech, used the term mass democracy to denote large-scale mass struggle or troublemaking. The "mass democracy" mentioned here denotes large-scale unrest and troublemaking. The term "we must have democracy on a small scale," which we are going to discuss later, means to earnestly implement the democratic system stipulated in China's Constitution so that the people's right to air their views and their

other democratic rights will be dully respected and promoted.) Some young people...[adding footnote number four]

Page 18, column one, first partial paragraph, line eleven reads...after mass democracy. (Footnote 5: This refers to the political incident which occurred in Hungary between October and November 1956.) It is the...[adding footnote number five]

Same paragraph, line thirteen reads...of mass democracy. (Footnote 6: This refers to the incident which occurred in the Polish city of Poznan in 1956.) Therefore, we must...[adding footnote number six]

Same column, first full paragraph, line eleven reads...it or not is another thing. It does not matter if they do not recognize it. If you are...[changing wording]

Same column, last paragraph, line three reads...and learn humbly, work continuously, and carry out...[adding words]

#### **Hong Kong Paper Comments on Song Ping Speech**

HK2408024389 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 24 Aug 89 pp 7

[By John Kohut in Beijing]

[Text] Setting the stage for a new round of purges, a senior Communist Party cadre has blamed last spring's political turmoil on the party rank and file itself, and called for the dismissal of party members linked to the pro-democracy protests.

Mr Song Ping, head of the Organisation Department of the Communist Party, said the recent political upheaval "has made us see clearly that many problems, quite severe, do exist in the party organisation and the ranks of party members".

It was vital to "dismiss those who practise bourgeois liberalisation from leading (party) posts and select outstanding officials for more important posts".

This would come after "a thorough inspection of the ideology and actual behaviour in the struggle of leading officials at various levels", said Mr Song, who was promoted to the Politburo Standing Committee after the June 3-4 Beijing massacre.

Mr Song's speech, delivered at the end of a four-day meeting of the heads of party organisation departments and given front page coverage by all major Chinese newspapers yesterday, appeared to herald a significant new stage in the struggle for power within the ranks of the Chinese leadership.

Mr Song said the dismissal of General Secretary Zhao Ziyang and his close associates, such as Mr Bao Tong, Mr Zhao's foremost adviser on political reform, had not been sufficient and the party, which has some 48 million members, had to be cleansed.

"It's the first time I'd seen such strong language indicating a serious purge might be in the offing," a diplomat said. "It appears to be a turning point in the crackdown".

Until now, the hard-line Chinese leadership has said the "counter-revolution" was supported by a few plotters, with Mr Zhao being the prime instigator.

But in his speech Mr Song made reference to "the large number" of party members who had dared defy central authorities by taking part in the pro-democracy demonstrations.

"Some party organisations and leading cadres wrote and distributed declarations, leaflets and letters opposing the party, openly defiant of the central authorities," Mr Song said.

A major problem now facing the leadership, he said, was that some departments of the party were shielding people who made mistakes during the turmoil, or "were turning big problems into small problems and small problems into no problems at all".

Diplomats and Chinese sources say that rather than succumbing to demands by the Government to come forward and admit mistakes or inform on others, leaders and members of most work units seem reluctant to make self-criticisms or to expose colleagues.

"There's lot of passive resistance, people are not cooperating in baring their souls," a Western diplomat said.

In a parallel development, Beijing announced that it is sending thousands of politically suspect intellectuals to the countryside, a move foreign diplomats said was part of a campaign to crush dissent.

China Culture, an official publication, said all university graduates since 1985 working in state departments under the Ministry of Culture would be sent to grassroots organisations for one to two years. Grassroots usually means the countryside.

"Anyone who has not undergone training at the grassroots level will soon be sent to such work units," the newspaper said.

Chinese sources, from government departments, said the measure would be applied more broadly than implied.

Among those advised of the ruling were the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, a key academic institute that provided much of the research for a now discredited reform program; a state trading agency; at least one news organisation and a research institute in western Sichuan province.

Western diplomats said hard-line communist leaders wanted to punish students and intellectuals for the leading role they played in the pro-democracy movement.



**GUANGMING RIBAO Cited on Zhao Mistakes**

*OW2508040789 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin  
0100 GMT 25 Aug 89*

[Report on GUANGMING RIBAO article by (Yao Fan),  
entitled: How Comrade Zhao Ziyang Weakened the  
Party's Ideological and Political Work—date not given]

[Text] The article says: Comrade Zhao Ziyang slandered and negated the fine traditions of the party's ideological and political work and spread many erroneous views over the past few years under the pretext of transforming ideological and political work. Of course, his views were opposed and resisted by the vast numbers of cadres and people. However, he still caused grave harm and damage to the party's ideological and political work in his capacity as general secretary. The development of recent student unrest into a counterrevolutionary rebellion was, from a given perspective, the result of a serious weakening in the party's ideological and political work. The following is a discussion on how Comrade Zhao Ziyang weakened the party's ideological and political work in five aspects:

First, he pitted the present-stage fighting goal—education in common ideals—against the party's lofty goal—education in the supreme ideal—as far as the tasks of ideological and political work are concerned. He failed to stress the lofty goal of communism—the supreme ideal—for years as general secretary of the party. He even refused to mention the adherence of socialism under the pretext that nobody could now clearly define the road leading toward socialism. This inevitably led the party's ideological and political work to another extreme side. The concept of socialism and communism was increasingly weakened or even disappeared among quite a good many people inside and outside the party and at higher and lower levels for a period of time. Whoever suggested educating young students in the communist outlook of the world and life would be regarded by some people as an armchair politician with ultraleftist, rigid views. Without the bright illumination of the supreme ideal, common ideals can become pale and weak, or even be defeated in the face of demagogic propaganda on bourgeois republic. Education on the fighting goal for different stages can easily mislead people's thinking if divorced from education on the lofty goal. The name of the CPC is linked to our ultimate fighting goal. We have propagated communist ideology and educated people in communist ideals and ethics ever since the founding of our party. Lopsided emphasis on the necessity of making ideological and political work serve the modernization drive and policy reform and opening to the outside world, at the expense of abandoning the propaganda on communist ideology, is tantamount to negating our party's fine traditions over the past several decades.

Second, as far as the contents of ideological and political education are concerned, he set the persistence in reform and opening to the outside world against the upholding

of the four cardinal principles. The four cardinal principles are the cornerstones our country is founded upon, while the policy of reform and opening to the outside world is the road leading to prosperity for our country. The policy of reform and opening to the outside world should be carried out under the premise of upholding the four cardinal principles. These two basic points should be integrated in the ideological and political education. However, as Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out in a meeting with cadres at and above the army level of the martial law troops in the capital, the four cardinal principles have not been used as the basic concept to educate the people, educate the students, and educate all the cadres and party members in recent years. Here precisely lies the problem with Comrade Zhao Ziyang. In the spring of 1987 he hurriedly put the brake on the struggle against bourgeois liberalization, shortly after it took off. Using him as a protective umbrella, and feeling secure in the knowledge that they had strong backing, those who stubbornly upheld a bourgeois liberalization posture created one adverse current after another against the four cardinal principles. As a matter of fact, after the summer of 1987, it became almost impossible to conduct positive education on upholding the four cardinal principles and more and more difficult to carry out the party's ideological and political work. As a result, it was inevitable that the turmoil, unprecedented since the founding of the republic, should occur.

Third, as far as the goal and principles of ideological and political work are concerned, he pitted the display of respect, understanding, and concern for people against the use of advanced ideology to educate, mold, and arm people. Undoubtedly, after correcting the leftist mistakes in the party's ideological and political work, we must on no account and never again wage such an oversimplified, crude, and excessive struggle. We should show more appropriately our respect, care, and concern for those people for whom we do our work. Actually, in the past 10 years, this question has been resolved in a fairly successful manner. However, resolving this question is not a goal in itself. The fundamental goal of the party's ideological and political work is to use the Marxist scientific world outlook and methodology to raise the masses' ability to understand and transform the world and to struggle more successfully for the common goal of the whole party and the people throughout the country. To depart from this fundamental goal means to depart from the principle of party spirit in ideological and political work. Comrade Zhao Ziyang did not stress this principle. Instead, he aimlessly put forward a so-called principle of showing respect, understanding, and concern for people, and vigorously played it up and advertised it as if it were the essential element of his effort to transform ideological and political work. Why did he try to be different and promote this sort of stuff? As it turned out, he wanted to show respect, understanding, and concern for those people who were after liberalization; to pandor to the political likings of a group of people who wanted freedom, democracy, and human rights; and to stealthily replace the principle of party spirit in our ideological and

political work with bourgeois leniency and universal love and spirit. The impact of this kind of erroneous attitude was serious. A number of units stressed only the intellectual, interest, and practical aspects of ideological and political work without stressing its scientific, principled, and systematic aspects, stressing only harmony and easier breathing without stressing setting and tempering the bones to make the body strong; stressing only psychoanalysis and physiological analysis without stressing class and social analysis; stressing only (Ma-si-lu) without stressing Marx, and so on and so forth. Ideological and political work in some localities actually degenerated to the extent of crudely copying the methods used by capitalist enterprises in managing their employees. Was this not utmost self-mockery?

Fourth, as far as the methods and ways of conducting ideological and political work are concerned, he pitted upholding positive education and democratic discussion against conducting necessary criticism and self-criticism and necessary theoretical indoctrination. It should be fully affirmed that positive education and democratic discussion are new achievements and experiences gained in the methods and ways of conducting ideological and political work in the last 10 years. However, Comrade Zhao Ziyang inappropriately stressed these new experiences and negated a number of fine traditions.

For example, when dealing with the problem of solving the bourgeois liberalization question, a political matter of right and wrong, he only talked about positive education. He did not allow the use of the weapon of criticism and self-criticism, one of the three magical weapons of our party. Thus, as a matter of fact, he tied the hands and feet of comrades who held correct views and helped those who engaged in bourgeois liberalization ride the storm, and then recklessly launched counterattacks and settled old scores. Experience has shown that if erroneous ideas and reactionary ideological trends are not met with serious criticism and not countered with clear-cut struggle, they will only become more erroneous and evil. Then, the party's ideological and political work will lose fighting strength and lack vitality. The same applies to democratic discussion. Without teaching the necessary and relatively systematic Marxist theory as a foundation and premise, democratic discussion will be cross-infected with the negative sentiment of the masses and even become a free forum for spreading erroneous political views.

Fifth, on the matter of building a contingent of cadres for political work, he set the mobilization of all social forces to conduct ideological and political work against establishing a contingent of stable, genuine, and full-time cadres for political work. True, ideological and political work is an activity related to the masses, requiring the mobilization of intraparty and outside-the-party forces. However, it is one of the important activities of the party. Ideological and political work should be done by a stable and highly trained contingent of full-time cadres, under the direct leadership of the party committees of various levels; only in this way can better organization

and coordination be achieved and better work be performed. Comrade Zhao Ziyang, in the name of reform, transferred the power of grass-roots party committees in leading ideological and political work to administrative organs and promoted the so-called big contingent of part-time political work cadres. What he really wanted to do was to take political work away from the party organization. When that was put into practice, the result was the sowing of general confusion among both grass-roots party and government organizations and among political work cadres; they were at a loss and unable to carry out their work. As party secretaries at some enterprises were cautious about not giving the impression that they were usurping the power of plant directors, ideological and political work was left undone as a result. Some political work cadres, although they hated to leave their jobs, were unable to do their work; they were forced to disperse with wounded hearts. Many comrades said with saddened hearts: What Zhao Ziyang is doing is creating confusion for himself and destroying himself.

It is absolutely neither incidental nor an isolated case that Comrade Zhao Ziyang weakened the party's ideological and political work. A profound social and historical background and his own ideological sources were behind this. Strictly speaking, he did not stand the withstand the test of exercising power or of reform and opening to the outside world. Externally, he submitted to the pressure of the peace offensive of the international anticomunist and antisocialist forces. Internally, he was intoxicated by the dream of a capitalist republic woven by his liberal think tank. Therefore, it was natural that he should treat party work with a bourgeois liberal attitude; the attendant result was the inevitable neglect, weakening, and even elimination of the party's ideological and political work. Our party and people paid in blood for the serious mistake of Comrade Zhao Ziyang. The counterrevolutionary rebellion which occurred in the capital, developing as it did from the student demonstrations and turmoil, was like a larger-than-life textbook; we must make full use of this big textbook. We should further expose and criticize the mistakes of Comrade Zhao Ziyang; thoroughly take remedial action; eliminate the bad influences; sum up the lessons; and genuinely strengthen the party's ideological and political work.

#### **Education of Foreign Students To Continue**

*HK2508062089 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
25 Aug 89 p 1*

[By staff reporter Zhang Lin]

[Text] China will continue its policy of accepting and training foreign students, deeming it as an integral part of the government's open policy, an official from the State Education Commission reaffirmed in Beijing yesterday.

With the situation in China, particularly in universities, returning to normal, the security of the foreign students

and their studying here is guaranteed, the official said in an interview with CHINA DAILY.

Even during the student unrest which raged through China's higher learning institutions in the past few months, most foreign students didn't become involved and no injuries or security problems befell foreign students within university campuses, the official said.

And the teaching was conducted as planned for foreign students, and basically, their studies were not affected during that period, the official said.

Some countries recalled their students after China quelled the counter-revolutionary rebellion on June 4.

This autumn, some 1,900 foreign students from 80 countries are expected to come to study in China under inter-governmental culture and educational agreements.

Together with over 1,500 foreign students who will come to study in China through other exchange programmes, the number of foreign students coming will be roughly the same as last year, the official said.

The majority of the students, especially those from developing countries, have scholarships provided by the State Education Commission, covering tuition, lodging, meals and other living expenses.

Statistics show that the State Education Commission spends more than 10,000 yuan each year on every scholarship student which is remarkable considering China's long-standing policy of low wages and low level of consumption.

China has consistently tried to develop education for foreign students despite financial constraints because we regard it as a part of international educational exchange and co-operation, the official said.

Chinese students also benefit from the acceptance of foreign students for training in Chinese colleges and universities because they can learn from the customs and strengths of students from other cultures, the official said.

The open door policy has brought a big influx of foreign students in recent years.

Every year there are over 10,000 foreign students studying in more than 130 universities and colleges in 30 major cities across the country.

And improved relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries have resulted in a sharp increase of their students in China which numbered 500 this year.

This is in sharp contrast to the 1,270 foreign students in 1979 when the country began opening up to the outside world.

It is disclosed that the State Education Commission has signed students-exchange programmes with 120 countries.

#### RENMIN RIBAO Editorial Advises Students

HK2508092689 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 25 Aug 89 p 2

[Editorial: "A Word to College Students at the Beginning of a New Academic Year"]

[Text] Over the past few days, a lot of institutions of higher learning have begun their new academic year. Nevertheless, one thing that is different this year is that many college students have returned to their campuses with a multitude of complex feelings. The parents of the college students and people from all walks of life are also concerned about the commencement of the new academic year. People hope that all the institutions will become places where students can read books, carry out research, pursue knowledge, and grow up, and will no longer be places where trouble breaks out as it did during our country's recent student unrest. We believe that this is also the hope of the broad masses of college students.

The recent nationwide turmoil, which later developed into a counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing, first started on the campuses of some institutions of higher learning. Nevertheless, as far as our whole country is concerned, only a small number of college students got involved. The recent events in our country have had a great impact on the psychology of the students. Now that the rebellion has been put down however, its impact on the psychology of the students has yet to be removed. Therefore, when they return to their campuses, the students might still have a lot of questions. For instance, some of them believe that they are waiting for reprisals; some are determined to keep quiet; some are convinced that they should no longer talk about politics; and some are waiting for an opportunity to display their resentment. All these phenomena are quite natural. According to the instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, the various institutions of higher learning in our country have decided to organize students into studying the relevant documents for a period of time after the new academic year starts, to enable them to clearly understand the real facts concerning the recent events in our country, draw a clear line of distinction between right and wrong, heighten their understanding, and concentrate on their academic studies. Those institutions which have already begun their new academic year have already done so, and have achieved some gratifying results.

In regard to the college students, they should first of all "untie a knot," which means that they should not think that participating in the forthcoming political studies means "punishment" for them. The reasons for the involvement of students in the recent unrest and nationwide turmoil are very complex. The party and the government have not blamed the broad masses of the



college students for being the organizers of the turmoil, but have repeatedly stated that they were simply used by certain careerists and conspirators. It is on the basis of such an understanding that the party and the government have reiterated that the handful of schemers and organizers will be punished in accordance with the law, whereas college students who took part in the demonstrations, hunger strikes, sit-ins, or simply uttered extremist opinions will not be held responsible. The party and the government have never said that they will "punish" all the college students who got involved. Therefore, if the students think that they will "be punished" in the forthcoming political studies, they will naturally be unwilling to attend and refuse to accept the advice of the party and government. In the end, they will not be able to heighten their understanding of this question. Now that the whole party and society are carrying out meditations on our country's recent turmoil and rebellion in order to heighten their understanding and improve their work, college students should also quietly and calmly reflect upon the past events and think about the future. This will be beneficial to their own growth, for the restoration of an orderly campus life, and for society as a whole.

At present, some students still believe that their intentions in participating in the recent student unrest were good and that what they enthusiastically strived for was to promote the development of democracy in China and to improve the government's work. They still do not believe that they used by a small number of bad people with ulterior motives. This is indeed a very complex question. By studying the documents of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the important speeches of Comrade Deng Xiaoping, these students will eventually understand the nature of the recent incident and gradually heighten their understanding of this question. The report made by Chen Xitong, state councillor and mayor of Beijing, on putting down the turmoil and suppressing the counterrevolutionary rebellion, as well as numerous articles and materials carried by our newspapers and broadcast by our radio and television, are very helpful to the students, as they can help them "untie" their ideological "knot." Here, we would like to put forward several questions for the college students to think about and to discuss with them, to help them clearly understand the nature of the recent events in our country.

First, the question of correctly understanding the realities of China. The recent turmoil and rebellion revealed that a lot of college students know little about the realities of China. For instance, a lot were too eager for democratic development and wanted to realize a high-level of democracy overnight. This shows that they do not really know what democracy is and have neglected the two basic facts about China: One is that China is at once a socialist country, and an economically and culturally backward, large developing country. As a socialist country, the reform of our political structure is only aimed at eliminating the defects in our political system

by adhering to the basic political system of our country, and is not aimed at realizing "total Westernization". To build socialist democracy, we will exert our utmost to bring into full play the role of the system of people's congresses, strengthen the system of multiparty cooperation under the CPC leadership, and develop democracy in the grass-roots units. We should not follow the bourgeois political model of "checks and balances between three branches of government." Nothing can be achieved if we deviate from this basic point. The other fact is that as an economically and culturally backward developing country with a history of feudal society for several thousand years, our democracy building is bound to be restricted by a lot of subjective factors. Therefore, it can only be a gradual process and cannot be accomplished overnight. Originally, the strong demand for democracy and the enthusiasm of the young people, including the college students, could have been a positive factor in pushing ahead with China's democracy-building process under the correct leadership of our party. However, in the recent turmoil, such a demand for democracy on the part of the college students was made use of by a handful of antagonistic elements and thereby developed to the extreme, causing nationwide turmoil. As a result, democracy was destroyed in our country. This situation shows that demanding democracy regardless of the realities of China, and independently from the CPC leadership, will only lead people into turmoil. This is a question the college students should think carefully about.

Second, the question of correctly understanding the relationship between democracy and the legal system. The recent events in our country have warned us with blood and fire that the development of socialist democracy cannot deviate from the orbit of the socialist legal system. Socialist democracy and the socialist legal system are the two mutually dependent and inseparable facets of our socialist state order. Socialist democracy is the premise and basis upon which the socialist legal system is established, while the socialist legal system is the guarantee and embodiment of socialist democracy. The process of democracy building in our country should fall within the orbit of our legal system and should promote normal social order and long-term social stability in our country, and not the opposite. If we either consciously or unconsciously pit democracy against legal system, thinking that democracy means that people can do whatever they want to do—put up big-character posters, take to the streets, hold demonstrations without the approval of the authorities, create and spread rumors, and form unlawful organizations to "promote democracy-building" as they like—we will only give rise to serious anarchism and commit serious crimes. If our legal system were to be destroyed, it would be impossible for us to realize democracy in China. The nationwide turmoil witnessed during the "Cultural Revolution" is one of the painful lessons we have learned. Facts have once again told us that democracy building in our country should go hand in hand with legal system-building. Otherwise, no matter how beautiful a slogan is, it will only cause disaster for our Chinese nation.

Third, the question of the students correctly appraising themselves. In the last few years, social praise and pampered surroundings have made many college students become conceited and arrogant. The praise given by some people with ulterior motives to the students has made some become hotheaded, causing them to believe that they are the "cream of our nation" and "heroes of our nation." As a result, some students look down upon people of other social strata. Some college students even believe that they are "the wisest group in this ignorant world" and regard themselves as the saviors of the world. As a result, they become stubborn and impetuous. Even when they were being used by a handful of bad people, they still adhered to their stubborn attitude, thus causing a grave tragedy in our country. Now it is time for these college students to reflect upon their shortcomings. It is true that the college students are a knowledgeable and aspiring group in our society. However, we should understand that since they have, after all, fewer contacts with society, they lack practical training and political experience. Their knowledge about China and about other countries is limited to their books. Therefore, it is only natural that they can easily adopt a simple and naive attitude toward some very complex social problems, can easily accept the propaganda of the advocates of bourgeois liberalization, and can easily be fooled by the advocates of bourgeois liberalization. Because they can not draw a clear line of distinction between right and wrong, can easily be misled and cheated by rumors and erroneous ideologies, and are proud of themselves as the "cream" of our society, most of the college students have failed to see through the real nature of the recent turmoil; some have even refused to mend their ways and acknowledge their mistakes after the recent turmoil was put down. It seems that only by learning a painful lesson from the recent turmoil, no longer thinking that they are the "cream" of our society; stopping their unrealistic talk; practically going deep into reality; taking part in the construction and daily life of the workers, peasants, and grass-roots masses so as to really know what they think and want; and by working hard to temper themselves in such a process, will the college students truly be able to become qualified personnel with ideals, moral integrity, cultural accomplishments, and a sense of discipline, who are desperately needed by our country's four modernizations and by our people.

When summing up their painful lesson from the recent turmoil, a lot of college students said that the reason that they had made ideological mistakes and had been used by a handful of bad people was because their study of Marxism had slackened over the past few years. As a result, they had failed to theoretically draw a clear line of distinction between right and wrong. This is indeed one of the major reasons that a large number of college student got involved in the recent unrest. Over the past few years, our ideological and political work in the institutions of higher learning has been weakened. Marxism has become "less popular" among some college students. A lot of Western bourgeois ideologies and views have entered the campuses and have run rampant

among some college students. It is not surprising that young people like new things. Knowing and learning more modern science and culture is also beneficial to the students. However, if one does not view the Western bourgeois ideologies and views with a Marxist stand, viewpoint, and methods, one will certainly be misled by the Western bourgeois ideologies and views, and even get lost in life. Why is it that the ideology of bourgeois liberalization has become very popular in some institutions of higher learning over the past few years? The aforementioned factors are important causes of this situation. The young people with enthusiasm but without a correct theoretical guidance will only embark upon an erroneous road. The recent turmoil in our country is a profound lesson we should learn. In order to prevent similar turmoil from breaking out again, in the future, the students must conscientiously study Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Zedong Thought, and the line, principles, and policies of our party to continuously raise their theoretical and ideological standard.

We believe that by participating in the forthcoming political study, the majority of college students will soon be able to "untie" their ideological "knot"; heighten their understanding of the nature, cause, and harmful consequences of the recent turmoil and rebellion; learn a lesson; brace themselves; and begin their studies in the new academic year with a completely new mental outlook. Of course, it takes time to change one's thinking. Forcible measures will only result in the opposite outcome. It is impossible to solve ideological problems with forcible measures. After a period of political study, some college students might still have some questions. They can think about those questions over time. There should be no hurry in this respect. However, we cannot tell whether there are still some college students who want to create disturbances. If some college students do not heed exhortations, they will only expose themselves. If they do not want to continue their studies, the colleges can expel them in accordance with the college rules and regulations. If they willfully create disturbances and violate the criminal law, they will be punished by the law.

With the commencement of the new academic year, all the institutions of higher learning in our country are faced with the same heavy task. We hope that while adhering to the principles and placing strict demands on the college students, the leaders and teachers in various institutions of higher learning can patiently guide, warmly help, and closely unite the majority of the students to successfully accomplish the task of political study in this new academic year.

#### Recent Situation in Beijing Colleges Discussed

HK2408051989 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS  
EDITION in Chinese No 33, 14 Aug 89 pp 4-6

[Article by Zhang Baorui (1728 1405 3843) and Li Jinghua (2621 0079 5478): "The Recent Situation in Beijing's Higher Learning Institutions"]

[Text] A few days ago we visited some colleges in Beijing. By a lake's side, a graduating student named Li from the



Chinese Language Department of Beijing University told us that about 2,800 students had graduated from the university this year. Of these students, 439 were post-graduates. Now, work assignments for these postgraduates have ended, whereas the rest were assigned work by the end of July.

Prior to this, we had learned from the university authorities that the students had taken part in 20 odd days of concentrated study. They studied Deng Xiaoping's recent speeches and documents of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. We inquired of this tall and thin student about what he had learned from the study course. Pushing up his spectacles, he said in a low voice: "Where should I start? There are four points we did not expect. We did not expect Jiang Zemin to be appointed CPC General Secretary. We did not expect that Deng Xiaoping is still clear-headed although he is at the advanced age of 85. Previously we expected him to step down because we were worried he was too old and muddle-headed and might commit the same mistakes as Chairman Mao in his later years. Now we understand that he has issued many good policies, so we wish him a longer life so that he can continue to take the helm. We did not expect the CPC Central Committee is so resolute and clear-cut in opposing corruption. We did not expect the CPC Central Committee to be so explicit about the policy of reform and opening up to the world. Now we have full confidence in the new CPC Central Committee."

We came to the university's triangle-shaped area where big character posters used to be posted. Now big character posters can no longer be seen. We saw some graduates buying books in the XINHUA Bookstore and other students going to the post office to send letters to their relatives and friends. A student cadre named Hao Ping told us that Beijing University had allowed the students to leave the campus for summer vacation earlier. The new term will start on 28 August, he said, adding that the students will be required to study documents in the new term. The political study organized for graduates has ended. There were some points that the university authorities did not expect. They did not expect all the graduates to be willing to attend; they did not expect the graduates to be active in airing their views; and they did not expect the graduates to welcome the transmission of Deng Xiaoping's speeches with warm applause.

On the beautiful campus of Qinghua University, we saw a girl student quietly reading a book on a bench. We approached and had a talk with her. Graduated from the automobile department, she told us happily: "Previously I had some difficult questions to answer. For example, because the purpose of the student demonstrations was to oppose official racketeering and eliminate corruption, why were the troops sent in to suppress the students? Because the troops could use tear gas and electric batons, why should they open fire? Because some students' lives were in danger during their hunger strike, why did no government leaders come to meet them after repeated

demands from the students? What evils had the student leaders done? Through watching videotapes and reading newspapers, I have thoroughly understood that the turmoil and rebellion were caused by the international macroclimate and the domestic microclimate. They were an encounter between liberalization advocates and the party and government, and an attempt by imperialist forces to sabotage our socialist government. Because the principal leader of the party took wrong measures, the turmoil turned into a counterrevolutionary rebellion. Without the efforts of the People's Liberation Army, the whole country would have been thrown into confusion, and imperialist and Taiwan reactionary forces would have profited at our expense. Because we are still young and lack experience, we do not know much about the seriousness of political struggle. In addition, we are apt to get excited, to be used by others, and, particularly, to believe in political rumors. After the "3 June" incident, some people spread rumors that over 500 Qinghua University students died in the incident. At that time I was infuriated, but I subsequently learned that only three students died."

Guo Jie, deputy director of the Qinghua University Propaganda Department, told us that over 2,000 graduates were being given education. Homeroom teachers, political assistants, and instructors all joined the students' study and discussions. Departmental leaders took the initiative in persuading graduates who were not willing to participate in the study. A graduate from the Engineering and Physics Department said that he took part in the student movement and riot because he thought bourgeois liberalization should also be allowed in the course of practicing socialism, reform, and opening up. Hoodwinked by others, he could not see through the plots that a small number of people were carrying out behind the students' backs. He was one of the last to withdraw from Tiananmen Square, so he was very clear about what had happened there. But when he returned to campus, he did not refute rumors. He realized his mistakes after study. Guo Jie also told us that the university had so far not discovered a graduate being refused by the unit he had been assigned to.

On the campus of the Chinese People's University, we met Li Yunfei, a third year student of philosophy. He had just returned from his hometown in Henan. This young fellow told us: "What China needs the most is to carry out construction in a down-to-earth manner. It is easy to chant some slogans, but the economy still will remain at a standstill. During those days I felt as if the second 'Cultural Revolution' had come. Everything was in disorder at that time. Policemen and soldiers were afraid to go out, and many people could not go to work because of traffic jams. How could this be allowed to continue? After a sober analysis, I realized that the trouble had been brewing for quite a while. Recently a student movement occurred almost once a year, and the government had tolerated these movements. Buses were sent to pick up students from demonstrations. At night the demonstrating students were provided with food.

Demonstration organizers and even those who wrote reactionary posters were not arrested. These deceptively encouraged the students, who thought that they could stand above the state and state law. When some people proposed combating official racketeers and eliminating corruption, the government expressed its stand that these were precisely what the government would do. But the demonstrating students continued making trouble. Some people demanded democracy and freedom. But suppose some Americans make trouble in front of the White House every day; I do not think that President Bush could restrain himself. I do not believe that Chinese workers, peasants, and soldiers are interested in this abstract democracy and freedom." After a pause, Li Yunfei continued: "There are lots of political rumors now. When I returned to my hometown on 6 June, I heard all sorts of rumors there. Some said that 10,000 people died in Tiananmen and that the square had become a river of blood. Others said that reform and opening up were as bad as taking the capitalist road. If so many people had really died in Tiananmen, how could 'College Federation' leaders have sneaked out of the square? After I read Deng Xiaoping's speech, my mind was put at ease. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said that China's policy of reform and opening up would remain unchanged. When the university leadership relayed this spirit, my fellow students and I warmly applauded. Without the socialist road, there would have been no way out for China; and without reform and opening up, China will not have a way out, either." Wu Shuqing, vice president of the university, told us that the students should first hold firm to the correct political orientation. These few years people have not talked much about Marxism-Leninism or morality; instead they have put examination marks above everything else, and this has harmed many students. The elimination of bourgeois liberalization will remain a long-term task for the university. Now Zhao Ziyang has stepped down for his mistake of tolerating bourgeois liberalization. The Chinese People's University has the determination and ability to foster successors to the communist cause.

We came to the Beijing Teachers' University. Xu Jialu, vice president of the university, told us: "Many students have improved their understanding through study. Some students came to me and said, 'Vice President Xu, we did not realize that the situation in society was so complex. We joined the demonstrations and hunger strike for the country's prosperity, but we were not aware that we were used by evil doers! So many sinister backstage manipulators! Terrible!' I told them that the older generation revolutionaries had gone through trials and hardships and were therefore sharp-sighted. The students do not have much social experience and therefore do not know what is happening behind the scenes. Now the entire party and all the people are carrying out ideological introspection. The students should do the same. Of course, the majority of students are patriotic. But political and ideological work was lax during the spread of bourgeois liberal ideas; therefore they were easily used by some evil doers because they lacked immunity against

such ideas. Imperialist predictors have placed their hope of peaceful evolution on China's third or fourth generation and have spent lots of money and have fabricated all sorts of rumors for this purpose. A handful of evildoers in the country have coordinated with them in this effort. Chinese language lecturer Liu Xiaobo went so far as to say that China should become a colony and remain so for 300 years and that the Chinese race should be transformed. This is utterly a traitorous fallacy. 'College Federation' chief Wuerkaixi was a first-year student of the university. He did not study honestly, nor did he do his lessons well. He also speculated in sheepskins. He took the lead in signing for a hunger strike but ate behind others' backs all the same. He had deceived many people. Now the students' legal concept is very poor and they do not have a strong sense of discipline. This could lead to anarchism. During those days some students were on strike, but others wanted to attend classes. The latter were abused. What democracy is this? Some people allowed others to abuse Li Peng only. They forced others to say that 20,000 people died during the '3 June incident,' but did not allow others to say that no one died in the course of cleaning the square. What democracy is this?"

We also interviewed Ren Yanshen, deputy secretary of the Beijing College Work Commission. As he revealed, generally speaking the situation in Beijing colleges has calmed down. About 40 colleges directly under central ministries allowed their students to leave campus for summer vacation in mid-June, earlier than before. Classes will resume in August to study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speeches and the relevant documents. Some colleges will make up for the lessons the students missed or will give the students reexaminations. About 20 colleges directly under the Beijing authorities, and 7 colleges directly under the central authorities including the Chinese Police Officers University and the Xiehe Medical University started their summer vacation in mid-July on schedule and will resume schooling in early September. There are 33,000 university graduates in Beijing this year. Most of them were assigned work by the end of July, with the exception of those whose problems remain unverified and require further investigation. As a result of an adjustment on the new students' enrollement plan, Beijing colleges have reduced the number of new students by about 1,000, and the ratio is 2.2:1 between applicants and enrollments. Major political incidents in Beijing colleges have been examined, Ren Yanshen said. The principle is not to expand the scope of attack, nor will investigation work be carried out perfunctorily. In other words, not a single evil doer will be spared, nor will a good man be treated unjustly. The main purpose is to educate teachers and students. So far no troops from the martial law units have been stationed in colleges.

**Interview With CPC Education Director***HK2408102089 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese  
No 33, 14 Aug 89 pp 7-8*

[Article by Chen Dajun (7115 1129 6874): "Review the Past, Open Up the Future—Director of the Education Bureau Under the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee Talks About Strengthening Ideological and Political Work in Institutions of Higher Learning"]

[Text] Reporter: Since the successful suppression of the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing, people have carried out repeated meditations over what has happened in our country in the last few months. During their meditations, people have come to realize that it is high time the authorities made substantial efforts to strengthen ideological and political education in the institutions of higher learning. The people realized this by taking into account the fact that a large number of young university students got involved in the recent nationwide turmoil and the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing. Nonetheless, in order to strengthen ideological and political education, it is first of all necessary to find out the reason why this education has been weakened in the last few years.

Tang Shaoming (director of the Education Bureau under the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee): It is an undeniable fact that in the last few years, ideological and political work in the institutions of higher learning has not played its role or has failed to effectively play its role, and has displayed its weakness in the face of the challenge from the ideology of bourgeois liberalization. This is an important reason why so many young university students got involved in the recent student unrest and nationwide turmoil. The downward turn in our ideological and political work in the institutions of higher learning resulted from Comrade Zhao Ziyang's actual abandonment of the four cardinal principles, his tolerance and support for the spread of the ideology of bourgeois liberalization, and his obvious neglect of ideological and political work during the period when he was general secretary of the CPC Central Committee. Because of this, the position and role of our ideological and political work in the institutions of higher learning has not only been belittled but also regarded as an obstacle to reform, which had to be removed. Therefore, for a time, our comrades on the ideological and political front could not effectively offer correct guidance to the young university students.

Reporter: What are the specific manifestations of the weakening of our ideological and political work in the institutions of higher learning?

Tang Shaoming: First, our Marxist ideological front in these institutions has shrunk. Since Marxism is the ideological and theoretical basis which guides our party and our state, it should also be the ideological guidance for our socialist universities. Although Marxism cannot replace the teaching of various specialized subjects or

ideological and political theories, nor replace scientific research, it should still remain dominant over all types of academic activities and scientific research. In the last few years, the theory of "pluralism" has become very popular. According to this theory, Marxism should only be regarded as one of many schools of thought. Under the influence of this theory, the guiding role and dominant position of Marxism has been negated and resisted to a certain extent in the institutions of higher learning.

Second, our contingent of ideological and political workers in these institutions has been in lack of a strong reserve force. Generally speaking, the quality of our contingent remains good to this day. For instance, during the recent nationwide student unrest, our ideological and political workers could be found whenever trouble broke out. It is true they could be found at any time and in any place during the recent nationwide student unrest and turmoil. However, our workers are still regarded as nonprofessionals whose work is not recognized, and is even belittled, and whose salaries and fringe benefits still remain relatively low to this day. At present, the backbone of our contingent of ideological and political workers in the institutions of higher learning are still those who are over 50 years old. Although we could find someone who is about 40 years of age, we could not find anyone who is about 30. Most of those who are about 30 years of age in our contingent only work for 2 to 3 years in their posts and then change to academic work or get enrolled as post-graduate students at universities. As a result, our contingent has been basically unstable in the last few years.

Third, in the last few years, the ideology of bourgeois liberalization has run rampant on our university campuses. While the guiding position of Marxist theory was undermined and our ideological and political work was discriminated against in the institutions of higher learning, the ideology of bourgeois liberalization ran rampant. For many years, some people have used their classroom platforms to systematically spread the ideology of bourgeois liberalization and negate Marxism, socialism, and the CPC leadership in various forms. In some places, those who strongly advocate the ideology of bourgeois liberalization became very popular.

Fourth, the serious ideological disorder among university students and the rapid spread of the ideology of bourgeois liberalization and anarchism have greatly increased the centrifugal force among students. As a result, a lot of young university students have begun to adopt a sceptical and negative attitude toward the four cardinal principles and a pessimistic attitude toward our country's social reality; they have lost their confidence in our country's future.

Reporter: The weakening of our ideological and political work has given a powerful impetus to the outbreak of the recent nationwide student unrest and turmoil.

Tang Shaoming: In the second half of last year, there was a strong feeling of depression and indifference among the



students in various institutions of higher learning. Some even turned themselves either into the "Mahjong faction" (Students kill their spare time by playing mahjong) or the "TOEFL [Test of English as a Foreign Language] faction" (Students prepare for the TOEFL test in order to further their studies abroad). As a matter of fact, since the 1987 student unrest, we have failed to properly solve the various ideological problems of university students. Thus, once there was certain stimulation, university students immediately took to the street once again. At the beginning of this year, the responsible persons of some institutions of higher learning in Beijing commented on the situation in our country's institutions of higher learning by characterizing it as a "fragile stability" and a "critical tranquility." Most of them believed that only a minority of students believe in and adhere to the four cardinal principles, whereas the majority have an ambiguous and sceptical attitude. At that time, the advocates of bourgeois liberalization were also actively carrying out their activities aimed at stirring up trouble and instigating the turmoil. In some institutions of higher learning, the advocates of bourgeois liberalization vehemently attacked our socialist system, exaggerated our social crises, and publicized the ideology of bourgeois liberalization. Since this year marks the 70th anniversary of the "May 4th Movement," the 200th anniversary of the great French Revolution, and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, some people made use of these historical events to write articles attacking the CPC leadership and our socialist system. For instance, at some seminars held in celebration of the 70th anniversary of the "May 4th Movement," some advocates of bourgeois liberalization openly stated that today's China is very much in need of a new enlightenment movement. They also stated that the "May 4th Movement" was a natural result of China's cultural enlightenment movement. Later on, because the Chinese people's historical task of saving the nation from subjugation and ensuring the nation's survival overwhelmed their cultural enlightenment movement, China began to accept Marxism. It was against such a historical background that China began to accept Marxism and finally entered the socialist stage. According to these advocates of bourgeois liberalization, present-day China is still an economically and culturally backward country, which has yet to be turned into a modern democratic society. It is because of this reason that China should now institute a variety of reforms and carry out a new enlightenment movement. The purpose of doing so is to negate Marxism and socialism, which, the advocates of bourgeois liberalization said, are carefully decorated ideological concepts aimed at cheating the people. After learning that some people had held some seminars on democracy and human rights to mark the 70th anniversary of the "May 4th Movement," Fang Lizhi asserted that such seminars "adopted a totally critical attitude toward the authorities" and "had a strong smell of gunpowder" and that "if such seminars are held three successive times, people will take to the street." All these developments show that the recent turmoil in our country was not an accident, but a well-planned plot. All the events over the

past few months have once again proven that Comrade Deng Xiaoping's exposition that "such a storm will come sooner or later" is perfectly correct. Moreover, all the events over the past few months have shown that our ideological and political work front in the institutions of higher learning has been seriously eroded and has even been taken over by the advocates of bourgeois liberalization. This is another important reason why so many university students with fine wishes and good intentions were easily manipulated by a handful of bad people with ulterior motives during the recent nationwide turmoil. We should clearly understand this grave reality in our country and learn this painful lesson.

Reporter: After learning a painful lesson from what happened on Tiananmen Square, in your view, what is the most important task of ideological and political work in the institutions of higher learning at present?

Tang Shaoming: In my view, the most important task is the education of students in light of their ideological problems which were laid bare in the recent nationwide student unrest. Such ideological problems can be divided into categories: One is related to the ideological orientation of the university students. For instance, some have deviated from the socialist orientation. In order to solve this problem, we should carry out extensive ideological education among students; The other is related to the students' actions. For instance, some university students have practised anarchism to a very serious extent. In order to solve this problem, we should carry out extensive education in discipline and the legal system among students. I hope that by carrying out ideological education and education on discipline and the legal system, we will be able to enable our university students to acquire a much better understanding of the two basic points.

Reporter: What do you think is the most effective way to strengthen ideological and political education in the institutions of higher learning in the future?

Tang Shaoming: I think that first of all, we should take effective measures to stabilize our contingent of ideological and political workers. I believe that appropriate measures will soon be taken in respect to policy and the system in order to strengthen the building of our contingent of workers as well as our ideological and political work in the institutions of higher learning; second, we should redouble our efforts to further improve the contents, style, and methods of our work in order to conform our ideological and political work in the institutions of higher learning to the ideological reality of the young university students. In the last few years, we have carried out some positive explorations in this regard and have achieved some gratifying results. For instance, we have introduced the course of moral and ideological education into our university curricula and have attached utmost importance to the moral and ideological education in the institutions of higher learning. However, we should further summarize and improve our successful experiences in this regard in future practice.

We believe that so long as we resolutely adhere to the four cardinal principles, adopt a clear-cut stand in opposing the ideology of bourgeois liberalization, and continuously strengthen and improve our ideological and political work in the institutions of higher learning under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee, we will certainly be able to open up new prospects for our work and enforce the centripetal force among the young university students toward the CPC and socialism.

### Authorities Continue Antipornography Campaign

#### Leaders Hold Teleconference

OW2508123489 Beijing Television Service  
in Mandarin 1208 GMT 24 Aug 89

[Text] [Video opens with the caption: "The CPC Central Committee and the State Council convene a national telephone conference on cleaning up and rectifying books, newspapers, periodicals and audio-video markets." This is followed by shots of a conference room and closeups of participants in the conference.]

A national telephone conference on cleaning up and rectifying the books, newspapers, periodicals, and audio-video market convened today by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council has called on party committees and governments at all levels to mobilize, strengthen leadership, strictly implement the policy, and meticulously organize and concentrate forces to clean up and rectify the books, newspapers, periodicals, and audio-video market in an all-around way before National Day. It has called for eliminating pornography and invigorating literature and art at the same time, to ensure that the cultural market will greet the 40th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic with a new, healthy, and invigorated look.

[Video shows medium shots of Li Ruihuan, seated at center; Li Tieying is seated on Li Ruihuan's left and Ding Guangen is seated on Li Ruihuan's right; followed by shots of other participants]

Li Ruihuan, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee; and Li Tieying, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and state councillor, attended and addressed the telephone conference. Ding Guangen, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee, presided over the conference.

At the conference it was pointed out: Since the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, work has been done in various localities to clean up and rectify the books, newspapers, periodicals, and audio-video market, producing initial success in eliminating pornography. The party Central Committee and the State Council have convened this telephone conference to exchange information and sum up the experience in a

timely manner and to further clarify the policy and advance the work to eliminate pornography along a sound path.

At the meeting, Li Tieying gave his views on the necessity of cleaning up and rectifying the books, newspapers, periodicals, and audio-video market; the emphasis of the current work; the arrangements for the work; and matters related to strengthening organization and leadership and coordination, as well as on questions of coordination between various quarters. [Video shows Li Tieying speaking]

He emphatically pointed out: [Begin Li Tieying recording] Cleaning up and rectifying the books, newspapers, periodicals, and audio-video market are vital to social stability, to the building of socialist spiritual civilization, to the healthy growth of the young generation, and to the country's peace and prosperity. We must understand this issue from a high plane. We must take advantage of the current favorable situation and successfully carry the work through to the end. Cleaning up and rectifying the publishing and audio-video industries, and eliminating all kinds of spiritual poisons and cultural rubbish to create a fine social atmosphere and environment are important for guaranteeing the smooth progress of China's reform and its opening to the outside world. We shall continue to persist in upholding the orientation that literature and art must serve the people and socialism and the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend. We must work hard to banish spiritual poisons, eliminate cultural rubbish, and further invigorate literature and art.

Doing a good job in managing the books, newspapers, periodicals, and audio - video market is a long-term task for cultural construction. The main emphasis at present is to ban publications advertising obscenity, sex, and violence. This is what people commonly called eliminating pornography. Local authorities must take steps to stop publications that ought to be banned according to regulations, to purify the market. At the same time, in accordance with defined authority and responsibilities, departments concerned are to determine, as soon as possible, the nature of the publications under their jurisdiction and notify the local authorities throughout the country to confiscate and destroy the banned publications by means of a report to the relevant central departments for the record. After a problematic publication is found in the market, an investigation shall be conducted to determine the responsibility of the relevant publishing and printing units and their leaders. Criticism, education, and economic and administrative disciplinary measures should be meted out based on their respective merits. Those who break the law should be investigated according to the law to affix their legal responsibility. Party members should be dealt with according to party rules and discipline. In the course of cleaning up and rectifying the publishing and audio - video industries, efforts should be made to consolidate existing newspapers, periodicals, and publishing houses



to resolve the problem arising from the fact that there are too many newspapers, periodicals, and publishing houses. Stress should be put on quality, and distribution should be made rational by every means. It is necessary to comprehensively screen all collectives and individuals dealing with newspapers and periodicals. In cleaning up and rectifying the books, newspapers, periodicals, and audio - video market, it is essential to strictly enforce policy and act in accordance with the law.

The work of cleaning up and rectifying the books, newspapers, periodicals, and audio - video market involves the party committee and many government departments. To successfully carry out the task, it is imperative to strengthen organization and leadership. We have already established a national work group for cleaning up and rectifying the books, newspapers, periodicals, and audio - video market, which will be in charge of specific organization and coordination of the work. The party committees of various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities should designate a principal responsible comrade to personally take charge and should set up an appropriate body to handle the work. The body may be composed of responsible persons of the propaganda department of the party committee and government agencies in charge of newspapers and publications, culture, radio, film, television, industry and commerce administration, public security, customs, posts and telecommunications, and railways.

The work should be done well by all quarters in a coordinated way, under the unified leadership of party committees and governments. To screen and clean up books, newspapers, periodicals and audio - video markets, it is necessary to mobilize the forces of all quarters in society. Mass organizations such as trade unions, Communist Youth League committees, and women's federations should actively take part in the work. Teachers, students' parents, and people of all walks of life should also be mobilized to work in coordination with the departments concerned, and should conscientiously prevent the spread of things that poison people's minds. News media such as newspapers and radio and television stations should expose the great harm caused by pornographic and reactionary publications, publicize the necessity and urgency of the cleaning-up work, and propagate the relevant policies of the central authorities so as to mobilize the broad masses and deter the criminals. [end recording]

Li Ruihuan delivered an important speech on how to strengthen leadership.

[Unidentified voice from background] Comrade Li Ruihuan.

[Video cuts to closeup shots of Li Ruihuan speaking]

[Begin Li Ruihuan recording] Party committees at all levels should attach great importance to this work. The elimination of pornography is an important task about which the broad masses are generally concerned. They want us to do well. In screening and cleaning up books,

newspapers, periodicals, and audio - video markets, we must ban reactionary political books that publicize bourgeois liberalization. However, we must clearly understand that the stress of our work at present is to eliminate pornography; that is, to investigate and ban all publications and audio - video products that spread pornography, sex, violence, feudalism, and superstition. The rampancy of pornographic books and audio - video products is the result of the rampancy of bourgeois liberalist thinking, which in turn promotes further rampancy of bourgeois liberalization. To eliminate pornography is a component part of the struggle against bourgeois liberalization. Party committees and people's governments at all levels, which have the purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly, must know the people's aspirations and fully understand the harm of pornographic books and audio - video products and the necessity of eliminating pornography. They must be determined, not softhearted, to do this work well. It is necessary to seriously know the limits of policy. Whether we can do good work and attain the desired objective in eliminating pornography will be decided by whether we are doing exactly the right thing. In other words, we must be able to distinguish clearly between right and wrong and strictly implement our policy.

At present, we should pay attention to two areas: In places where people have not yet been mobilized to do the work, the leaders must thoroughly mobilize them, overcome all resistance, and create a situation of eliminating pornography as soon as possible. In places where people have already been mobilized, it is necessary to seriously know the limits of policy and prevent and avoid doing the work blindly and indiscriminately. Pornographic books and audio - video products should be banned, sealed for safekeeping, confiscated, or destroyed, exactly as they should be. The mass production, reproduction, and distribution of pornographic books and audio - video products in an organized way are crimes jeopardizing the society. We must not simply rely on fines to deal with the crime; we must punish the criminals according to law. Harsher punishment should be imposed according to law on producers and sellers who cause severe consequences. More personnel should be organized to step up the examination of books and audio - video products, of the nature of the contents cannot be definitely determined in a short time. We particularly emphasize doing exactly the right thing. Overdoing is no good, and insufficient work is no good, either. Choosing between the two, we would rather do less than sufficient for the time being than do too much. This is because we have learned a lot of lessons by getting poor results from doing too much. If we are doing less than sufficient at the moment, we still have time to make up for it. If we are doing the work blindly and indiscriminately, label decent things as reactionary or pornographic things, and have them banned or eliminated, and even improperly meddle in people's decent lives, hobbies, and cultural interests, we will cause dissatisfaction among the people, as well as complaints in society. Thus, we will be unable to truly solve the problem; nor will we

be able to consolidate the results of rectification. For this reason, the central authorities call on all localities and all departments to assume a resolute attitude and, at the same time, pay attention to policy from the very beginning. If we do so, we will be able to achieve success in the work of eliminating pornography.

It is necessary to combine the efforts to eliminate pornography with the efforts to make literature and art thrive and to invigorate people's cultural life. The purpose of eliminating pornography is to make literature and art thrive, not to strike blows at literature and art. Only after we make literature and art thrive and invigorate the masses' cultural life will the masses be satisfied and the results of eliminating pornography be truly consolidated. This year, 1 October is the 40th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic, as well as the first National Day after the turmoil and rebellion. In the course of celebrating the 40th anniversary of the republic, we should eliminate pornography and clean up the social environment. At the same time, we should strive to make cultural life thriving and vigorous. All mass media and cultural organizations should fully report and reflect on the great changes of the last 40 years and justly publicize our brilliant achievements in socialist undertakings under the party leadership. We should enable people to have a more healthy, colorful, and lively cultural life, and constantly satisfy the people's daily increasing cultural demands. [end recording]

Present at the main site of the national telephone conference were responsible comrades of more than a dozen central departments and commissions and Beijing Municipality. Present at the branch sites in various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities were principal responsible comrades of party committees and governments, and the responsible comrades of the departments and bureaus concerned of those provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities. He Luli, vice mayor of Beijing Municipality; Chen Zhili, deputy secretary of the Shanghai municipal party committee; Lu Zhonghe, vice governor of Guangdong Province; Wang Xiangtan, vice governor of Hunan Province; and Wang Maolin, deputy secretary of the Shanxi provincial party committee, reported their work situation and experience from the preceding period and their plans at the respective local sites of the conference.

#### Drive Yields Results

OW2208063489 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0549 GMT 22 Aug 89

[Text] Beijing, August 22 (XINHUA)—A recent nationwide campaign against pornography has virtually cleared the markets of indecent publications, as well as video and audio products.

Incomplete statistics show that since July 11, when the Press and Publications Administration issued an urgent

circular on examination and rectification of the publications market, more than 90,000 pornographic videotapes and 11.34 million copies of pornographic books and magazines have been confiscated throughout the country.

During the campaign, more than 65,000 people were organized to examine over 40,000 bookstalls and distribution centers of audio and video tapes as well as publications. Over 2,300 unlicensed peddlars were banned and about 100 peddlars had their licenses revoked.

Meanwhile, some 2,000 distribution centers were ordered to suspend their business and to make rectification. Cases of producing and selling pornographic publications and illegally printing books and magazines have been placed on file for investigation by the organs of public security.

Leaders at various levels have all paid attention to the campaign. All the governments of the 30 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions on the mainland of China have worked out concrete programs on rectifying the book market in accordance with the administration's circular. Some major provincial and municipal leaders went personally to examine bookstalls and publication distribution centers.

During the campaign, the inspections were characterized by swift and unified action. The Henan provincial government made an examination of 4,000 distribution centers and 341 printing houses in one day, and found more than 1.44 million copies of pornographic books and magazines. The Guangdong Provincial Bureau of Public Security detected and banned 94 underground centers producing pornographic video and audio tapes, and confiscated 68,000 such tapes within half a month.

#### XINHUA Cites Commentary

OW2508072789 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0647 GMT 25 Aug 89

[XINHUA headline: "Wipe Out Pornography, Build Socialist Culture"]

[Text] Beijing, August 25 (XINHUA)—The "GUANGMING DAILY," a newspaper for intellectuals, carried a commentary today which stressed both the battle against pornography and efforts to invigorate literature and art, and enrich the people's cultural life.

Over the past few years publications, as well as audio and video products full of pornography, violence and feudal superstition—not to mention advocacy of bourgeois liberalization—have flooded the cultural market and poisoned many people's minds, especially those of youth.

As a result, there have been increasingly louder calls, especially from teachers, parents and leading figures in society, for the Communist Party and the government to adopt effective measures to clear away such "spiritual

opium". In response, the party Central Committee and the State Council have decided to make a thorough cleanup of the cultural scene, the commentary said.

Party committees and governments at all levels should organize their forces to carry out the task resolutely. Obscene publications should be destroyed, publishers and officials of printing factories who have broken the law should be punished, and poorly managed newspapers and other publications should be abolished.

However, it is necessary to have a good grasp of the party's policies during the struggle and treat the task with the proper amount of discretion, depending on the seriousness of their harmful influences.

Moreover, it is necessary to enrich socialist literature and art. "The point of eliminating poisonous weeds is to raise fragrant flowers. Without cleaning out the 'cultural garbage' which has flooded the country socialist culture cannot develop," the commentary said.

#### Culture Official Addresses National Conference

OW2208132189 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0950 GMT 22 Aug 89

[Text] Beijing, August 22 (XINHUA)—A national conference on cleaning up "cultural markets" opened here today.

"Cultural markets" refers to book, cassette and video publication, show business and the sale of cultural relics.

In his opening speech, Gao Zhanxiang, vice minister of culture, said that the recent campaign in various parts of China to rectify the cultural market with the focus on eradicating pornographic books and videotapes has been successful.

One of the tasks of the conference, Gao said, is to sum up the experiences of the campaign and to discuss how to deepen it according to relevant policies of the Communist Party.

The conference will also discuss measures to strengthen the management of the cultural market, including improving the managerial system, establishing crack-down teams and perfecting relevant laws and regulations.

Another important task of the conference is to discuss how to further make the cultural life of the people flourish.

The vice minister called on all culture workers in China to make greater efforts to bring about a renaissance in the country's cultural life and help create a happy and harmonious atmosphere at the 40th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, which falls October 1.

About 120 culture officials from all the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, and officials from

relevant central party and government departments are attending the five-day conference.

#### High Officials Under Investigation for Corruption

HK2308051489 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
23 Aug 89 p 1

[By staff reporter Chang Hong: "Corrupt 'Tigers' Scrutinized"]

[Text] Chinese citizens have long complained that investigations into corruption "catch flies rather than tigers."

But the Deputy Minister of Supervision said yesterday that the results of "several major corruption cases involving high-ranking government officials" will be reported near China's National Day, October 1.

This time, Xu Qing indicated, the tigers will be caught.

"We are quickening the pace of our investigations involving minister- and governor-level officials, cases of great public concern, and we plan to publicize the results near the 40th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic," said Xu in an exclusive interview.

he provided no further details about the cases which he described as weighty. He did elaborate, however, on the outcome of the investigations.

"We won't hesitate to discipline those who violate the law regardless of their positions," Xu said.

The Minister of Supervision is investigating more than 20 major cases it targeted after the Party's recent decision.

Ministry officials said half of these cases involving "tigers" have been concluded or are nearly concluded.

#### Paper Reaffirms Marxism-Leninism, Mao Thought

OW2408141489 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1223 GMT 24 Aug 89

[XINHUA headline: "Staunch Party Members, True Champions of Democracy"]

[Text] Beijing, August 24 (XINHUA)—The "PEOPLE'S DAILY", the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), published a letter today which stressed that only Communist Party members armed with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought are the true champions of democracy.

The letter was written by Li Lian, secretary-general of the Central Advisory Commission.

The CPC has been fighting for democracy and freedom since it was set up 68 years ago, the letter quoted newly-appointed party General Secretary Jiang Zemin as saying.



As early as 1919, Li Dazhao, Chen Duxiu, Mao Zedong and other pioneers of the CPC helped to spark the May 4 movement in a bid to abolish the old society that trampled on human rights. In their efforts to bring democracy and freedom to the Chinese people, these forerunners discovered the truth of Marxism and established the CPC, the article stressed.

For half a century the Communist Party of China has led the Chinese people and persisted in the task of building a rich new country of democracy, independence and freedom. Facts have proved that communism is the standard that guides the Chinese people to work for democracy and freedom, the letter said.

Compared with Western democracy, it continued, our democracy is much more advanced and has a vaster scope. Ours is a socialist country and all the rights belong to the people. We have eliminated the system of exploitation and founded a socialist economy characterized by collective ownership. Hence we have laid the economic foundation for people's democracy.

Only on such a basis can people become the true masters of their country and fully enjoy democracy, freedom, human rights and other basic rights within the framework of China's Constitution and laws. The Chinese people can also become involved in the country's political, economic, cultural and other affairs through the National People's Congress, the article added.

However, the advantages of socialism need to be further displayed, and there is still room for the improvement of socialist democracy and the legal system. Some bureaucratism, bribery, embezzlement and other corrupt phenomena still exist. But they are not the natural offspring of the socialist system. They are just problems we have to solve by means of the present reform. We surely believe that people's democracy and the socialist legal system will be gradually perfected, the letter said.

In addition, it compared Western democracy to a dish of Western food which looks beautiful but is tasteless. The minority of rich people can have democracy but the majority of ordinary people can't.

During the counter-revolutionary rebellion, a handful of persons like Fang Lizhi and Yan Jiaqi preached so-called Western democracy, freedom and human rights. In fact, they established illegal organizations, attacked party and state leaders, disturbed normal diplomatic activities, damaged China's reputation in the world and destroyed the stability of the country. Our firm crackdown on this rebellion was aimed precisely at protecting people's democracy and human rights, the letter concluded.

### **Economic & Agricultural**

#### **Vice Premier Discusses Foreign Trade Contracts**

*OW2408134389 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1149 GMT 24 Aug 89*

[Text] Beijing, August 24 (XINHUA)—Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun asked all foreign trade departments to be faithful to contracts to further raise China's prestige in dealing with trade partners.

Addressing a national meeting on foreign trade and export here today, Tian said, guaranteeing the quality of export goods and carrying out contracts and promises are an important part of rectifying and adjusting the foreign trade environment.

The work must be accompanied by powerful measures, he added.

He stressed that the further development of foreign trade relies on high quality products and long established prestige. This is a basic principle followed by socialist China, he said.

He noted, in the past ten years since China opened to the outside, economic relations between China and the rest of the world have become more and more intimate. Expanding foreign trade is not only important for China in realizing its development goals, but also a must for China's economic reform and its stability.

The vice-premier said, the departments of foreign economic relations and trade and foreign trade enterprises must coordinate with each other and be clear about their responsibilities.

Quality control of export goods must be subject to law, and rewards and punishments must be clear, Tian stressed. He asked the administrative departments of all provinces to launch a survey on the quality of export goods and the implementation of contracts.

Talking about foreign trade in the past seven months, he said, China has reached an export level equal to that of the previous year after overcoming many difficulties, and import activity has also proved satisfactory.

He expected that in the four remaining months, the foreign trade departments will fulfill or over-fulfill this year's trade plan.

#### **Tian Jiyun Addresses Meeting on Fighting Drought**

*OW1908144389 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin  
0930 GMT 19 Aug 89*

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] Tian Jiyun, vice premier of the State Council, addressed a plenary session of the State Flood and Drought Control Headquarters on 19 August, urging all drought-stricken localities throughout China to take emergency actions and strive to reap a bumper harvest by combating drought.

Since late July, drought has not been experienced over large tracts of land in China, but some provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities are basically without rain, and drought is serious there. At this point, more than 220 million mu of land have been afflicted by drought. Drought has been particularly serious in Shandong, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Shaanxi, Hunan, Liaoning, Sichuan, and Xinjiang.

To ease the drought and ensure a bumper harvest of autumn crops this year, Tian Jiyan called on drought-stricken areas to make full use of all functioning irrigation facilities to combat drought. Places with fewer irrigation facilities should arouse the masses to open up more water sources, and build temporary projects to combat drought. They should do their best to promptly repair damaged irrigation facilities in good time to get beneficial results as soon as possible.

Tian Jiyan stressed that combating drought to reap a bumper harvest is a matter that concerns the overall interests of the state. It is hoped that departments of planning, energy, agriculture, finance, petrochemical industry, goods and materials, and railways at all levels will closely cooperate with one another, render vigorous support, and contribute their share to reaping a bumper grain harvest this year.

#### Trade Ministry Views Contract Fulfillment

OW2408223089 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0803 GMT 24 Aug 89

[Text] Beijing, August 24 (XINHUA)—The Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade has praised and rewarded 37 companies for their fulfilment of export contracts on time and guaranteeing quality standards. It also criticised and penalised 12 companies for their failures in these respects, "INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS" reported today.

The ministry stressed at a recent meeting that it is a long-term task to improve export commodity quality and raise the contract fulfilment rate.

The seven enterprises which were rewarded are the Zhejiang branch of the China Silk Import and Export Corporation, the Dongguan Light Industrial Products Import and Export Company of Guangdong Province, the Jilin Provincial Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Import and Export Corporation, the Second Export Division of the China National Chemicals Import and Export Corporation, the Qingdao Brewery, the Shanghai No 3 Wool Mill and the Jiangsu Provincial Cotton Knitting Mill. Thirty other companies were praised at the meeting.

Among the 12 criticised, seven were deprived of their export right, one was fined, and the rest were criticised publicly.

Employees responsible for the manufacture of fake goods will be punished by law, it was learned.

The paper also reported that some local exporters, including companies in Henan, Anhui and Guangdong Provinces, have exported sesame with a high content of sand and other impurities mixed in. The ministry and the State Administration for the Inspection of Import and Export Commodities will further investigate these cases and adopt severe measures to prevent the export of substandard goods.

In the meantime, the paper reported that the Commodity Inspection Department of Fujian Province's Xiamen city had found 103 batches of substandard imported goods, mainly from Hong Kong, Singapore and Japan.

#### Foreign Investors Still Display No Confidence

HK2508024589 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD  
(CHINA TODAY SUPPLEMENT) in English 25 Aug  
89 p 2

[Text] Frequent promises by Chinese leaders to maintain open-door policies have not been very successful in rebuilding the confidence of overseas investors in China.

"Many of the investors are watching the future political and economic developments in China before they can make the decision to re-invest in the country," said a senior officer of an industrial consultant company in Hong Kong.

The company has been carrying out feasibility studies in China for many Hong Kong and foreign corporations.

"But many of our clients, including some European consortiums have cancelled their intended projects after the June 4 massacre in Beijing. We have tried to convince them that China will have to continue its open policy for the sake of its own future, but they still would not believe us," he said.

"The major worries of these investors can be concluded in two uncertainties—the stability of the new Chinese leadership and the prospect of China's economy," the consultant pointed out.

"Politically, they are afraid that the new leadership arranged by Chinese senior leader Deng Xiaoping may turn out to be a transitional one which will not have the ability to control the whole situation in China.

"That consequently affected their confidence in the continuity of the open policy. Everything can happen in China and everything seems so uncertain."

A Chinese financial source said recently that banknotes worth billions of dollars had been printed by the People's Bank of China and were ready to be put into circulation in case of an emergency.

A Hong Kong businessman said he was told by some Beijing and Shanghai officials that economic development in the two cities were "over" in the second half of this year.

"Hopefully, we may have a good start next year if the situation gets better," he quoted the Chinese officials as saying.

"We want to believe in the open policy, we want to believe in Deng Xiaoping, we want to believe that the purge on Mr Zhao Ziyang does not mean going back to the old road. But disappointingly, what I have seen in



China during my recent trips to several cities could not convince me," said the Hong Kong businessman.

"Take Beijing for example. Many private businessmen, fearing punishment when free economy which was favoured by the former party chief Mr Zhao is under attack by the conservatives, closed their business automatically after the June 4 incident....

"We are businessmen and our first consideration is our business interests of course. At this time when we see no guarantee for our investment, we prefer to wait rather than to put our money in China in a haste," he said.

Director of the Beijing Office of U.S.-China Business Council, Mr John Frisbie, said the business environment in China was "uncertain and risky" and "that is why I see few contracts signed from now to the end of the year".

He pointed out that even the lifting of martial law would not help much in restoring confidence in China. What foreign investors were concerned with most was the central Government's austerity programme which could last at least till 1991, Mr Frisbie said.

"That policy means a tightening of credit, a cut-down of spending and a shortage of foreign exchange," he added.

In the first six months of 1989, China's trade deficit had reached HK\$46 billion, and year-end statistics would probably see it at HK\$93.6 billion or more, according to a report by Mr Frisbie's council.

And a Japanese investor said Chinese experts—already moving far too slowly to support China's foreign trade plans—would be endangered by possible political unrest in the future.

#### **Strain on Supply of Means of Production Eases**

*OW2508042089 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin  
2130 GMT 23 Aug 89*

[“News and Press Review” program]

[Text] In a recent interview with a station reporter, Minister of Materials Liu Suinian said: The strain on the supply and demand of major domestic means of production has eased and prices have gradually stabilized. Prices of some means of production have even decreased. The overall situation in the supply of materials is slightly better than that projected earlier.

Liu Suinian said that, according to a survey made recently by the materials department, market prices of 15 of the 31 kinds of materials surveyed have decreased. The average sale price of copper per metric ton in the second quarter of this year, when compared with the first quarter, showed a decrease of 6.8 percent; of aluminum, 2.4 percent; and of timber, 6.3 percent per cubic meter. The market price of cold-rolled steel plate, which has been in very short supply in recent years, does not exceed 5,000 yuan per metric ton in many areas. Prices of many

industrial chemicals also fell, markedly improving the situation of supply and demand.

Liu Suinian said: If this trend continues, and if no price readjustment measures are planned, the level of the price increases of means of production this year will probably be lower than last year.

This reporter learned that our country's production of raw materials showed a steady increase in the first half of this year; the production of raw coal, electricity, 10 kinds of nonferrous metals, soda ash, and cement increased, representing a 4 to 7.2 percent increase over the corresponding period of last year. Production of rolled steel, sheet steel, strip steel, seamless steel tubes, and other types of steel products in short supply showed an increase. At the same time, the import of raw materials in short supply increased. In addition, the social demand for raw materials was forced down as a result of the efforts to lower the scale of investment for capital construction and due to the control of excessive industrial growth; stocks of raw materials have begun to rise.

However Minister Liu Suinian at the same time also reminded the materials departments with the following statement: We must never slacken our work just because of the slight improvement in the present situation in materials supply, because there is still no fundamental change in the general situation of overall social demand outstripping social supply, and supply of some major raw materials and energy, particularly the supply of coal, is still rather tight. The materials departments at all levels are still required to try to increase and improve supply; they should, according to the requirements of the state's industrial policy, give priority to meeting the demands of and ensuring supplies for key construction projects. In addition, materials departments should try to dispose of such overstocked products as small sedans and some machinery and electric goods.

#### **Reform Frees Enterprises From State Investment**

*OW2408212289 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1011 GMT 24 Aug 89*

[Text] Beijing, August 24 (XINHUA)—The current economic reform has enabled China's leading enterprises to build up their own sources of funding for technical improvements and new products, thereby freeing themselves from the limits of government investment for that purpose. “CHINA DAILY” reported today.

“Factories now pay for 90 percent of costs needed for developing new products, compared with 82.2 percent in 1984,” the newspaper quoted Wang Chaoquan, senior engineer and deputy division chief of the Department of Science and Technology of the State Planning Commission as saying.

Government money accounted for only 8.4 percent of the 12.44 billion yuan used last year on technology

development in the country's more than 10,000 large and medium sized factories, according to figures from the State Statistics Bureau.

Wang said that a survey carried out by the department in 1984 showed that projects financed from a factory's own pocket coupled with borrowed cash achieved the best economic results while those financed by the government were the least efficient.

Government money usually goes to key projects sponsored by the government but these funds usually cover only research. It doesn't cover the cost of putting the product into mass production and marketing it, Wang explained.

"Factories would then have to get more money from different government sources for building or altering production lines for mass production and would need the help of the government to market the new product," he said.

The state encourages factories to take the initiative in technology investment. In 1988, China's 10,738 big and medium sized factories spent 6.4 billion yuan in technology development, up 51.1 percent on the previous year; borrowed 4.2 billion yuan, up 11.2 percent; and used one billion yuan of government money, up 0.4 percent.

As a result, new products mushroomed. Last year, new products valued at 62.24 billion yuan were turned out.

#### **Warning on Effects of Ore Theft From Mines**

HK2408083789 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
24 Aug 89 p 2

[CD News]

[Text] China issued a serious warning against the random prospecting and theft of nonferrous metals, ECONOMIC INFORMATION reported yesterday.

It said that if such a situation is not halted, and quickly, the mines will be exhausted in 10 years.

Since 1984, many local government organizations, rural enterprises, private miners and peasants have been mining these ores.

These operators moved into production areas, stealing and robbing mineral products. They also damaged and stole production equipment.

If action is not taken immediately, in 10 years China will have no ore for construction.

The Xihuashan Tungsten Mine in Jiangxi Province has lost six times more than it earned in the last four years as a result of the damages.

Of the 49 mining areas planned by the China National Nonferrous Metals Industry Corporation, more than 10 years have been occupied by local and rural enterprises and private diggers.

Since 1985 more than 40 units and 120,000 people have been mining in the rich Lanping Lead and Zinc Mine in Yunnan Province.

Many units excavated freely before finding ore. Many medium- and large-sized mining areas were divided into many small ones by local enterprises and private miners.

The main reason for this disarray is the demand for ore by numerous foreign exporting firms. They raise the price to purchase mineral products here while lowering prices abroad to beat one another.

In 1988, the export of tungsten was 14.4 percent greater than in 1983, but the commodity earned 31.4 percent less foreign currency.

#### **National Nonferrous Metal Export Conference Held**

HK2508071789 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Excerpts] The national work conference on planning nonferrous metal export, which concluded in Lanzhou on the afternoon of 22 August, called for redoubled efforts to fulfill economic and trade tasks in an all around way. [passage omitted]

The meeting urged continued implementation of the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, launching a drive to increase production and practice economy, quicker turnover of capital, bringing the cost of export down, fulfilling all contracted tasks for this year in an all around way, hitting the set target of earning foreign currency of \$400 million through exports, and turning over the planned amounts of foreign currency to the state. [passage omitted]

#### **China Ocean Shipping Corporation Has New Lines**

OW2408212189 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0952 GMT 24 Aug 89

[Text] Beijing, August 24 (XINHUA)—The China Ocean Shipping Corporation has opened 41 new regular lines in the past three years, the journal, "INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS", reported today.

The new lines connect China with North America, Europe, the Middle East, Australia and Japan, according to the paper.

The shipping corporation has 614 vessels with a load capacity of 14 million tons and its annual freight load reaches 76 million tons.

Each month, 109 vessels of the corporation depart from Chinese ports for 65 ports in 22 foreign countries and regions.

As China has canceled state assignment of cargoes in the restructuring of its foreign trade system, the corporation has set up freight companies, agencies and freight yards in Guangzhou, Shanghai and 30 other cities to strengthen its competitiveness.

The corporation has co-operated with the railway departments to expedite through traffic and set up international container transport companies in Beijing, Shijiazhuang and Qingdao.

#### **Foreign Visitors to Beijing Increase 'Steadily'**

*OW2408180489 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1122 GMT 24 Aug 89*

[Text] Beijing, August 24 (XINHUA)—The number of foreign visitors coming to Beijing is increasing again after the disturbances in the capital two months ago.

According to today's "BEIJING DAILY", the number of foreign visitors entering the country via the Beijing International Airport has increased steadily since early June, with a daily average of 482 people in June, 656 in July and 917 in the first half of August.

Among the visitors, the daily said, were tourists, businessmen and staff members of foreign firms working in Beijing.

#### **Imported Boeing 757 Plane Makes Maiden Flight**

*OW2408030789 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0753 GMT 23 Aug 89*

[Text] Shanghai, August 23 (XINHUA)—A Boeing 757 passenger plane imported recently by Shanghai Airlines from the U.S. Boeing Corporation made its maiden flight today from Shanghai to Guangzhou, capital of South China's Guangdong Province.

The plane will make scheduled return flights between Shanghai and Guangzhou and Shanghai and Beijing every other day.

In September the airlines will open Shanghai-Guilin and Shanghai-Xian routes.

Shanghai Airlines is a locally-run enterprise.

#### **Paper Points Out Problems in Videotape Industry**

*OW2308045989 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0728 GMT 22 Aug 89*

[Text] Beijing, August 22 (XINHUA)—China has a total of 4 million video-recorders, 160 state-approved videotape publishing houses, and 50,000 projection rooms in the country, according to today's "GUANGMING DAILY."

The videotape industry has developed quickly in recent years from the coastal areas to the interior of the country, as videotapes are easier to make and more convenient to show than films.

Yet, problems still exist, the paper said.

Most videotapes shown in coastal areas, which were smuggled in from overseas, are in low taste.

Though the videotape industry is allowed tax-free treatment, some publishing houses still suffer losses if they are not able to sell over 1,000 copies of a program.

In addition, smuggling and copying videotapes without permission are serious problems in some areas.

In order to improve the situation, the Ministry of Culture decided to ask projection rooms to reregister and change their licenses so as to eliminate unqualified and illegal ones.

At a recent seminar some participants held that more wholesome videotapes should be made, reflecting the reality of people from all walks of life.

Others urged film directors to be more concerned about the development of the videotape industry and produce healthy and entertaining films.



## East Region

### Anhui Secretary Stresses Spiritual Civilization

OW2208154489 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Aug 89

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] During a recent inspection tour of Luan, Yuexi, and other counties, Lu Rongjing, secretary of the provincial party committee, stressed the importance of promoting the building of spiritual civilization in rural areas. He said: The countryside should pay close attention to solving the problem of lopsided development in socialist construction, going all out to promote spiritual civilization while further stepping up the building of material civilization. Efforts should be made to resolutely improve the weak aspects while continuing the construction of the strong aspects. This should be an important component in implementing the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee.

While inspecting the mountainous counties in the Dabie Shan areas, Lu Rongjing heard briefings from local officials, went to farm households to study their economic development and spiritual civilization construction, and held extensive conversations with the grass-roots cadres and common people.

Lu Rongjing said: With fairly fast economic growth and continuous improvement of the people's livelihood, the outlook for rural areas has undergone a tremendous change in recent years. However, in some localities, they have failed to promote spiritual civilization simultaneously. In implementing the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, it is necessary to penetratingly study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speeches, earnestly solving the problem of lopsided development in socialist construction and regarding the building of spiritual civilization as an important item on the agenda for rural work. At present, attention should be focused on the work related to the party, especially on raising the quality of the people by educating them about hard struggle.

Lu Rongjing pointed out: Setting our minds on party building is the key for guaranteeing success in the work of all fields. In rural areas, it is necessary to continue to pay close attention to building up the leading bodies of grass-roots party organizations, screening and promoting younger cadres who uphold the four cardinal principles, persist in the policy of reform and opening to the outside world, and have an outstanding record in the construction of two civilizations. It is also necessary to educate the vast number of party members in the objective of serving the people wholeheartedly, ensuring that all comrades realize their duties as Communist Party members at all times and under all circumstances, display their selfless spirit conscientiously, perform solid tasks for the people, and be the first to endure hardship and the last to enjoy comfort in a genuine sense.

Lu Rongjing said: Thanks to the activity of developing contacts between party members and poverty-stricken households, our party has built closer ties with the masses and improved its image among them in recent years. This activity should be further popularized. In localities where they are trying out the evaluation of party members in a democratic manner, it is necessary to carry out the experiment according to high standards and strict demands, in line with the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee.

Lu Rongjing said: To raise the quality of people is a fundamental strategic task for intensifying the construction of two civilizations in rural areas. It is necessary to make determined and vigorous efforts to carry out work related to this field. In speeding up the rural educational reform, it is necessary to overcome the serious dislocation between school education and needs of reality, and strive to train more capable people for the construction of two civilizations in the countryside. It is also necessary to attach importance to providing technical training to peasants and adopt various measures to promptly teach them practical techniques urgently needed in rural areas so that there will be people in every household who are familiar with the knowledge for developing the commodity economy. As far as the work in this area is concerned, rural cadres should set good examples in both studying and practicing advanced technical knowledge, and publicize their personal experience to the masses. A good job in family planning, with fewer and better births, is also an important aspect in raising the quality of the population, and it should not be slackened under any circumstances. Greater efforts in the work are especially required in poorer areas.

Lu Rongjing stressed: It is necessary to launch extensive education in self-reliance and hard struggle among the rural cadres and masses in line with the demands of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. He said: Wasteful and extravagant weddings and funerals are quite common in some places. Involuntary gift giving has become a heavy burden on peasants. All localities should pay attention to this matter, mobilizing the masses to discuss and adopt villagers' pledges and conventions, and helping peasants to do away with such outdated practices which everybody is unwilling but has to follow, so as to save money for promoting production.

In the course of discussion with grass-roots cadres, Lu Rongjing repeatedly stressed the importance of role models in promoting the construction of both material and spiritual civilizations. He called on cadres at all levels to promote the work in all areas by drawing upon experience gained at key points, and to attract the attention of and educate the masses with concrete facts. It is also necessary to carry out all kinds of plans, and to ensure that they are carried out step by step to the end.

**Anhui Secretary on Ideological Work***OW2308063989 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO**in Chinese 28 Jul 89 p 1*

[Text] Lu Rongjing, secretary of the provincial party committee, at a meeting with party committee secretaries and factory directors of a number of enterprises in Hefei City on the afternoon of 25 July and again on the morning of 27 July, pointed out: Strengthening ideological and political work in enterprises is an important part of implementing the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. The current task in ideological and political work in enterprises is to unite thinking with the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speeches, to educate the vast number of staff and workers to keep firmly in mind the party's basic line of "one central task and two basic points," to continue to implement the factory director responsibility system and contract management responsibility system, and, by wholeheartedly relying on the working class, to turn socialist enterprises into an important front for generating material and spiritual wealth.

Comrade Lu Rongjing fully affirmed the important role played by enterprise party organizations and the vast number of staff and workers in checking turmoil and stabilizing the general situation. He said: Throughout the nearly 2 months of turmoil, many enterprise party organizations in the province did a great deal of work; party members and the vast number of staff and workers in enterprises took the overall situation into consideration, overcame difficulties, persisted in production, and took a clear-cut stand regarding the turmoil. Many of their actions have been very moving. Experience once again shows that the working class can be trusted completely and that correct and effective ideological and political work is a strong guarantee for ensuring that enterprises themselves can overcome difficulties as well as for maintaining social stability and consolidating the people's political rights.

Lu Rongjing pointed out: The first and foremost task in ideological and political work in enterprises at present is to unite the thinking of the vast number of staff and workers, by way of in-depth study, with the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speeches; to unswervingly carry out the party's basic line; and to keep firmly in mind that the four cardinal principles are the country's foundation and that reform and opening to the outside world are the way to build China into a powerful country. At the same time, it is also necessary to launch education in patriotism and socialism, in building enterprises through arduous efforts, and in carrying forward the spirit of being masters of the country, so as to enable the vast number of staff and workers to become more aware and inspired, to correctly understand and handle the relationship between the individual's, collective's, and the country's interests, and to care for enterprise development and the country's future.

To cope with the situation of some enterprises becoming doubtful and vacillating about the factory director responsibility system and the contract management responsibility system, Lu Rongjing emphasized: Implementing the factory director responsibility system is a major reform of the enterprise leadership structure as stipulated explicitly at the party's 13th congress and in the "Enterprise Law"; implementing the contract management responsibility system, on the other hand, is the most realistic way to invigorate enterprises, and years of practice show that it plays an important role in mobilizing the enthusiasm and creativity of staff and workers and in improving economic benefits. These two effective reforms must not be changed. And for that reason, we must follow the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, provide auxiliary facilities for those that are without them, and improve those that are not perfect. He called on enterprise party organizations to regard ideological and political work as their central mission and primary duty and asked party committee secretaries to devote themselves to this work. By so doing, enterprise party organizations will better perform their supervisory functions while implementing the factory director responsibility system. Occupying a central position in enterprises, factory directors must focus their efforts on both production and ideological and political work, accept the party organization's supervision, implement democratic management, wholeheartedly rely on the vast number of staff and workers, and together build their enterprise into a socialist enterprise.

As to ways to strengthen ideological and political work in enterprises at present, comrade Lu Rongjing said: First of all, while studying the documents of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, we must also sum up our past experience and the lessons learned in implementing ideological and political work, affirming and upholding successes on one hand and finding out and correcting shortcomings on the other. Party organizations at all levels must heed the important role played by successful models in leading and guiding the rest, cultivate and publicize their own successful models, and use the experiences and deeds of advanced enterprises and individuals to foster their work and educate their staff and workers. Second, we must conduct ideological and political work while carrying out enterprise production and operations, incorporate it into the day-to-day routine of enterprise management, carry it out with the focus on the "one central task and two basic points" and on maintaining the enterprise's socialist nature, and thus facilitate the execution of the principal task of enterprises. The purpose of separating party functions from administrative management is to free party organizations from day-to-day routine work so that they can concentrate their energy on party building and ideological and political work. However, party building and ideological and political work must never deviate from the enterprise's realities lest they become superficial. Outside the context of the realities of enterprise work, ideological and political work will be deprived of its vitality and will hardly be of any use.

Third, we must set our eyes on basic work and the work of cultivating the enterprise's "basic skills [ji ben gong 1015 2609 0501]." We must actively cultivate the "enterprise's spirit," which embodies the characteristics of both the times and the enterprise itself. We must educate staff and workers to cultivate the good mentality of loving the collective and the enterprise and contribute more to socialism and the people. We must stick to the principle of distribution according to work, while at the same time solve unfairness in social distribution and curb the tendency to view everything in money terms. The spirit of serving the people, of selflessness, of plain living and hard struggle, and of honesty must be upheld at all times. We must strive to build a contingent of staunch staff and workers which can withstand the evil forces in the enterprise as well as in society now and forever. Fourth, we must care for the lives of staff and workers and help them solve their problems. We must not only educate the masses of staff and workers to correctly understand and handle the relationship between the interests of the individual on the one hand and those of the state and the collective on the other, but also diligently try our best to help solve problems of vital interest to them. Enterprises may run tertiary industries, such as labor service firms, to solve employment and service problems pertaining to spouses and children of staff and workers; run schools and nurseries to solve education problems of their children; or organize retired workers to guard and patrol dormitories from burglary and fire. All these are effective ways to mobilize the enthusiasm of staff and workers. We must begin with these concrete measures to enhance the vitality and cohesion of enterprises and to prevent our ideological and political work from becoming nothing but empty talk.

Comrade Lu Rongjing stressed: Ideological and political work in enterprises must be conducted on a sound organizational and systematic basis. We must mentally give due respect to ideological and political work and carry it out thoroughly. We must regard it as the central task of the ideological and political work in enterprises to respect people, unite people, train people, create a good environment, and build a good contingent. In this respect, party organizations must give full play to their leadership role. We must stabilize and consolidate the contingent of political work cadres, and establish a sound system of ideological and political work and a sound working body. Of course, ideological and political work in enterprises cannot be carried out only by a specialized contingent; it requires assistance from other organizations. Party organizations, management, trade unions, and the Communist Youth League must work hand in hand to carry out the ideological and political work in enterprises and play a bigger role in reform and construction.

#### **Anhui Leaders on Propaganda Work**

OW2508055189 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Aug 89

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory

Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, and the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, including Lu Rongjing, Wang Guangyu, Shi Junjie, Meng Fulin, Cheng Guanghua, Niu Xiaomei, (Shi Lei), and Shao Ming, went to see comrades attending the provincial meeting of propaganda department heads and spoke to them.

Comrade Lu Rongjing said that the primary task at present of comrades on the propaganda front is to deeply understand the vital significance of the speeches made by Comrades Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, and Li Ruihuan at the national meeting of propaganda department heads, make still clearer the guiding thought and principles of propaganda work, and do well in implementing the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the above-mentioned national meeting in accordance with the plans of the central authorities.

Comrade Lu Rongjing pointed out: Comrades on the propaganda front are faced with a relatively heavy task and many difficulties. To fulfill this task, the comrades of the propaganda departments should, in the first place, brace themselves, free themselves from their confusion and bewilderment as soon as possible, concentrate efforts on clarifying right and wrong in theory, and straighten out their sentiments. They should strive to study Marxist theory, and in particular grasp Marxist philosophy as a theoretical weapon. Moreover, they should gear their efforts to improving the organization and work of the propaganda departments.

He emphasized: Party committees at all levels should pay attention to the work of propaganda departments and strengthen and support it. They should firmly grasp propaganda work in their own hands. At the same time, Lu Rongjing asked party committees and governments at all levels to earnestly help propaganda departments solve those practical questions that must and can be solved.

Comrade Meng Fulin emphasized three questions in his speech:

The first one concerned further enhancing understanding and making clear the place and role of propaganda and ideological work in the socialist modernization program. In this regard, he said: In all party activities, propaganda and ideological work is of utmost importance. First, it is an important guarantee for our success in building socialism with Chinese characteristics. To build socialism with Chinese characteristics, there must be effective propaganda and ideological work so as to ensure the socialist orientation of reform, opening up, and the four modernizations and to arouse the initiative and creativity of millions upon millions of people. Second, it is an important guarantee for the smooth implementation of the party's fundamental line of pursuing one central task [economic construction] and two basic points [upholding the four cardinal principles and persisting in reform and opening to the outside



world]. Only by doing effective propaganda and ideological work can we convince the broad masses of people that upholding the four cardinal principles and persisting in reform and opening to the outside world are the only way to make our country increasingly rich and strong. Third, it is an important guarantee for making socialism dominate the ideological work front. In the past few years, a crisis has developed in the party's propaganda and ideological work. In many localities, working contingents have disintegrated, resulting in chaos in the ideological field. Some areas of work affecting public opinion no longer remain in the hands of the party and people. The idea of bourgeois liberalization has taken advantage of this to sneak in, and turmoil makers and rioters have been given an opportunity to take action. We should firmly remember this lesson, and give unremitting and persistent ideological and political education to all people so that socialist ideology will really dominate the people's minds. [words indistinct] Fourth, it is an important guarantee for the successful implementation of the party's work at various levels and in various fields. After the rebellion has been quelled, [words indistinct] there are still quite a few knots in some people's minds. We should conduct effective propaganda and ideological work to help them clear facts, distinguish between right and wrong, make clear the theory involved, and heighten their awareness. Fifth, doing successful propaganda and ideological work is a major part of strengthening and improving party leadership. Propaganda work, as one of the two important fields of work which we must grasp simultaneously, cannot be relaxed; still less should it be given up.

The second question taken up by Comrade Meng Fulin was that of making clear the guiding principle for all propaganda and ideological work and striving to make a success of the seven current tasks. Based on the actual situation in our province, he said, comrades on the propaganda and ideological work front should grasp seven specific current tasks:

1. Extensive efforts must be continued to grasp the study, propaganda, and implementation of the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's recent important speeches. It is imperative to carry out in-depth education in the two basic points—upholding the four cardinal principles and persisting in reform and opening to the outside world—and continue to earnestly publicize the significance of the major organizational decisions adopted at the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. Propaganda and educational work on the importance of checking turmoil, putting down rebellion, and stabilizing the situation should continue to be done in earnest.

2. Greater efforts must be made to publicize the need for economic construction, reform, opening up, and punishment of corrupt cases. With regard to the implementation of the policies established by the party and the government and the major actions they have taken in this regard, positive and effective propaganda work

should be carried out so as to foster public opinion favoring these policies and actions.

3. It is necessary to strenuously conduct education in patriotism, socialism, independence, plain living and hard struggle, and the legal system.

4. It is necessary to achieve success in theoretical research. [words indistinct]

5. Serious efforts must be made to rectify the propaganda, public opinion, ideological, and cultural work fronts. Reactionary and pornographic publications and audio and video tapes should be cleaned up thoroughly.

6. Propaganda work to the outside world should be strengthened.

7. Propaganda and educational work in connection with the celebration of the 40th founding anniversary of the People's Republic should be well organized.

The third question Comrade Meng Fulin addressed was that party committees at all levels should further strengthen their leadership over propaganda work and earnestly improve their propaganda work contingents ideologically and organizationally. He said: Party committees at all levels should further reinforce their leadership over propaganda work, while governments at all levels should support propaganda work. Earnest efforts should be made to improve the party's propaganda work contingents at all levels so that they can withstand storms and shoulder the historical tasks assigned them by the Party Central Committee. At present, attention should be paid to the following five tasks:

1. Party committees at all levels should really include propaganda work on their work agenda, and leading comrades should personally take care of it.

2. Earnest efforts should be made to step up and improve ideological and political work.

3. Forces from all sectors should be mobilized to do propaganda work as well as ideological and political work.

4. It is necessary to pay attention to and show concern for the building of the work contingent on the propaganda front. Ideological rectification, checkup, and straightening work should continue to be carried out on the propaganda and public opinion work fronts so as to solve the problem of ideological and organizational impurity.

5. Party committees and governments at all levels should support propaganda work. They should make a real effort to render manpower, material, and financial support and provide necessary work conditions and a good work environment.

Speeches were also made on the occasion by Comrades Wang Guangyu, Shi Junjie, Cheng Guanghua, (Shi Lei), and Shao Ming. They spoke on the important position

and role of the party's propaganda departments and the need to pay attention to studying Marxist theory, carry forward the party's fine traditions, and help propaganda departments in various ways to solve practical problems. In addition, they called on all comrades to grasp the opportunity and ride the tide of the times in striving to develop propaganda work.

#### **Anhui Officials Call for Clean Government**

OW2508074389 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0707 GMT 25 Aug 89

[Text] Beijing, August 25 (XINHUA)—The "PEOPLE'S DAILY" published a signed article today stressing the need to build a clean and responsible government.

The article was jointly written by Fu Xishou and Lu Rongjing. Fu is the governor and Lu is the party secretary of Anhui Province.

The article said that it is high time to solve the problem of corruption, especially embezzlement, and laziness prevalent among some government officials.

"We must make serious investigations and punish the small number of party leaders seeking to make private profits from their official positions and indulging in bribe-taking and profiteering," the article said.

Party and government organs noted for low efficiency, bad service and bureaucratism must also be cleaned up, the article noted.

The article called on leaders at various levels to strictly observe party discipline and put a stop to lavish banquets held at public expense.

However, the article said, building a clean and responsible government will surely harm some officials' vested interests. But "we should not fear to break up networks of relatives," it pointed out.

Cadres who do a good job in eradicating corruption will be praised and those who are derelict in their duty must be punished, the article suggested.

At the present time, the article pointed out, asking for favors and persecuting people who complain of official wrongdoing are the two main obstacles hindering the struggle against corruption.

Therefore, the article said, "we must select some typical cases as examples to be dealt with publicly."

#### **Fujian, Fuzhou Leaders Attend Army Day Meeting**

OW2408235889 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese  
30 Jul 89 p 1

[Excerpt] The Taiwan Theater in Fuzhou was lit like day last evening with colorful lanterns. A meeting sponsored by Fujian Province, Fuzhou City, and the People's Liberation Army [PLA] units in Fuzhou was held to mark the 62d founding anniversary of the Chinese PLA.

Present at the meeting were Chen Guangyi, Wang Zhaoguo, Jia Qinglin, Zhang Kehui, Yuan Qitong, He Shaochuan, Wen Fushan, Huang Ming, Wen Xiushan, Huang Changxi, Zhang Yumin, Xiao Jian, Ling Qing, Ni Songmao, Lu Haoran, and Xu Jimei, provincial and city leaders; Wei Jinshui, Wu Hongxiang, Jia Jiumin, Cai Li, He Ruoren, Lu Tao, Wang Yan, Zeng Ming, Hou Linzhou, Cai Liangcheng, Zuo Fengmei, Zhang Zhaohan, and Lu Weite, old comrades of the province and the city; Zhang Zongde, Ren Kaiguo, Chen Mingduan, Nie Quanlin, Chen Xitao, Ren Huancai, Niu Yushan, Li Jingwei, Shi Yonggen, Jin Gong, Wang Jingpu, and Zeng Wenshi, leaders of the PLA units in Fujian; and Lu Sheng, Zhu Yaohua, Zhang Xianyang, Yan Hong, Chen Jingsan, Liu Bo, Zhu Zhiguang, Zhang Zheng, Wang Jianxing, Li Huaiyi, and Wang Linde, old comrades of the PLA units in Fujian. [passage omitted]

#### **Fujian Secretary on Enterprise Political Work**

OW2508080489 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO  
in Chinese 8 Aug 89 p 1

[Dispatch by FUJIAN RIBAO reporter Rao Shanghai (7437 1424 6275)]

[Text] Comrade Chen Guangyi [Fujian Provincial CPC secretary] held a discussion yesterday morning with delegates from industrial and mining enterprises attending a forum on party building sponsored by the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee. During the discussion he pointed out: Enterprise party organizations must take ideological and political work as their central task and their duty of prime importance. Secretaries of enterprise party committees should concentrate their energies on doing ideological and political work and play a better supervisory role under the system of the plant director assuming full responsibility.

The 20 responsible persons of party organizations of industrial and mining enterprises attending the provincial party committee forum on party building conducted a lively discussion on how enterprise party organizations should strengthen their leadership over ideological and political work among workers and staff. Chen Guangyi attentively listened to their speeches and frequently exchanged views with them and explored questions together with them. Chen Guangyi said: The whole party is seriously implementing the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, concentrating on party building, and paying attention to ideological and political work, and enterprise party organizations are of course no exception. It is necessary to attach great importance to ideological and political work in enterprises and do it well in accordance with the circular of the CPC Central Committee on improving propaganda and ideological work. In the course of implementing the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, we must conduct thorough reform, carry forward our party's fine tradition of paying attention to ideological and political work, and

clearly set the task and role of enterprise party organizations in ideological and political work. Chen Guangyi pointed out: In running enterprises, we must uphold the "one central task and two basic points," and clearly keep to the socialist orientation. We must wholeheartedly rely on the working class and arouse the enthusiasm of the masses of workers and staff, including intellectuals, engineers, technicians, and managerial personnel. Facts prove that our workers have always shown a very good performance, firmly listened to the party, followed the party, and fully played their main force role in the course of carrying out reform, opening to the outside world, building construction projects, stabilizing the situation, and maintaining stability and unity. Enterprise party organizations should closely rely on the working class in work and take effective measures to ensure the status of the working class as masters.

Chen Guangyi pointed out: We need qualified personnel to improve ideological and political work in enterprises. For this reason, we must gradually train and build a contingent of capable fulltime ideological and political workers. Work that has been weakened in the past should be strengthened. Organizations that have been improperly disbanded should be restored. In principle, the number of political work cadres assigned to an enterprise should be 1 percent of the total number of workers and staff of the enterprise. First of all, we should pay attention to filling the positions of secretaries of party branches. Enterprises may have had in the past a number of comrades who are experienced in ideological and political work and are still in good physical condition. We may ask them to come back to work if necessary. We should create the necessary conditions for enhancing the sense of honor and sense of responsibility among political work cadres, improving their political and ideological quality, and gradually solving problems concerning their titles and wages. To do good ideological and political work and accomplish production and construction tasks is the common objective of enterprises. The role of party organizations should not be considered to be in conflict with the system of the plant director assuming full responsibility. Plant directors and party secretaries should support and cooperate with each other, and work as one to run socialist enterprises well. Chen Guangyi also urged them to conduct more investigation and study, to constantly sum up experience, and to explore the important question of how to strengthen party work and ideological and political work in enterprises.

### **Fujian Governor on Action Against Smuggling**

*OW2408062689 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO  
in Chinese 11 Aug 89 P-1*

[By FUJIAN RIBAO reporter Rao Shanghao (7437 1424 6275) and correspondent Lin Xudong (2651 2485 2639)]

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 9 August, Governor of Fujian Wang Zhaoguo presided over the 21st provincial government executive meeting to listen to a briefing on the conference to strike at smuggling activities in the

four coastal provinces in southeast China. The conference was held with the approval of the State Council. The meeting also transmitted Vice Premier Tian Jiyun's important speech at the conference. Governor Wang Zhaoguo and Vice Governor Su Changpei expressed their views on the implementation of the guideline laid down by the aforementioned conference and Vice Premier Tian Jiyun's speech.

Governor Wang Zhaoguo pointed out: The conference to strike at smuggling activities in the four coastal provinces in southeast China was timely. It reflected the guideline laid down by Comrade Deng Xiaoping's remark that "we must pay attention to both ends. On the one hand, we must pay attention to carrying out reform and opening to the outside world, while on the other, we must deal severe blows to those who have committed economic crimes." It also reflected the guideline laid down by the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee in continually improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, and combatting corruption. This conference pointed a clear direction for our struggle against smuggling and enhanced our confidence in punishing smugglers. Fujian is determined to implement the guideline laid down by this conference and combat smuggling activities, in line with Vice Premier Tian Jiyun's instructions. [passage omitted]

In conclusion, Wang Zhaoguo said: In combatting smuggling activities, we must take action according to law and draw a clear-cut demarcation line between smugglers and regular businessmen. We must severely strike at smuggling activities, while resolutely protecting normal business activities and facilitating the flow of commodities. The struggle against smuggling is a long-term task. We must regularly carry out such a task to maintain economic order, do a good job in implementing the reform and open policy, and smoothly developing the two types of civilization. [passage omitted]

### **Fujian Leaders on School Ideological Work**

*OW2408034389 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO  
in Chinese 29 Jul 89 P-1*

[by Zhang Shizhuang (1728 0013 2866) and Chen Zongliang (7115 1350 5328)]

[Text] On the morning of 28 July, leading comrades of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Congress and the provincial government, Chen Guangyi, Wang Zhaoguo, Jia Qinglin, He Shaochuan, Lin Kaiqin, Zhang Yumin, and Chen Mingyi, held a discussion meeting with some of the college responsible comrades and the leaders in various prefectures and cities in charge of educational affairs who were attending the provincial session on the work regarding the institutions of higher learning in the province. Comrade Chen Guangyi presided over the meeting. Those who attended the meeting expressed their views on how to help colleges firmly follow socialist orientation, strengthen the party's



leadership over the institutions of higher learning, intensify ideological and political work in school, train more young students who have lofty ideals, moral integrity, education, and a sense of discipline for the development of socialism and conduct thorough investigation.

After leading comrades in various colleges spoke, Chen Guangyi, Wang Zhaoguo, Jia Qinglin, and Lin Kaiqin made speeches. First of all, they expressed their appreciation for the hard work done by the leading comrades and faculty and staff members in various institutions of higher learning throughout the province in educating the students and stopping the turmoil during the preceding stage.

The leading comrades of the provincial party committee held: What type of people we should cultivate is an issue for education, especially higher education. We must deeply ponder this fundamental issue. They said: The institutions of higher learning are places where we train people who have lofty ideals, moral integrity, education, and a sense of discipline to serve socialist construction. We must firmly adhere to the socialist orientation to run schools, resolutely follow the party's leadership, and persistently carry out education on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and against bourgeois liberalism.

The leading comrades of the provincial party committee emphatically pointed out: We must seize the favorable chance at present to carry out ideological and political education; use Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speeches and the guidelines laid down by the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee to unify the ideas of the faculty members and students; educate the students with the vivid facts during the student unrest which developed into a turmoil and counterrevolutionary riot later; and help the students free their minds of many encumbrances, understand the nature and cause for this turmoil and riot, and draw a clear-cut demarcation line between right and wrong. The leading comrades of the provincial party committee said: If our political and ideological education is not carried out well, those students whom we have trained would fail to meet our requirements in building socialism. All our work will be useless no matter how much money we have invested or how good our conditions are in running schools. For those who study either liberal arts or physical sciences, the study of Marxism-Leninism should be mandatory. At the same time, we must conduct education among students on patriotism, socialism, and on the state of affairs in China. We must also carry out education among the students on school spirit and school discipline, and help students enhance their sense of responsibility and pride and become our successors for the development of the socialist cause.

On the issue of conducting thorough investigations, the leading comrades of the provincial party committee said: School leadership should strictly enforce the party's policy, conduct investigations thoroughly, strictly distinguish the two different types of contradictions, and educate and unite with suitable people.

On strengthening the leading bodies in institutions of higher learning, the leading comrades of the provincial party committee said: The key issue is to reinforce the leading bodies in school so that they would truly become the leading core in school operation. It is necessary to implement a system under which the college or university president assumes full responsibility under the leadership of the school party committee. Arrangements should be made to practice division of work between the party and the school administration. Meanwhile, it is necessary to do a good job in building the contingent of professionals doing political work and teaching. The leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee said: We must rely on faculty members to train students. To do a good job in educating and training students, the faculty members themselves must also receive education. Particularly, we must quicken our pace in educating young faculty members and help them set good examples for the students. We must reaffirm the role of political personnel in school and solve problems in expanding the contingent of political personnel. In addition, we must help those students who are party and CYL members play their role well among the students.

The leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee pointed out: We must study plans for developing higher education in Fujian by taking into consideration the needs in promoting Fujian's economic construction. We must work out plans and specific measures to develop education so that it will serve socialist construction even better.

In conclusion, the leading comrades of the provincial party committee emphatically pointed out: The party committees and governments at various levels must strengthen their leadership over education. The provincial party committee decided to set up a work committee in charge of institutions of higher learning, to strengthen its leadership over the various institutions of higher learning. Various localities must also help institutions of higher learning to solve their actual difficulties in operation. Various departments and all society must show concern for, and support, education, and join their efforts to create a fine social environment for the cause of education.

#### **First Young Cadres Arrive in Field in Jiangxi**

*OW2408134589 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 21 Aug 89*

[Text] Sixty-three young cadres, the first group selected from provincial level organs to be tempered at grass-roots units, have arrived at their destinations and begun work. Of those cadres, 2 hold master's degrees, 46 are college graduates, 7 are graduates of junior colleges, and 8 are graduates of secondary technical schools. They are, on average, 26 years old. They are now working at county, township [xiang], and town [zhen] offices, and county-run enterprises and institutions in 31 counties and cities in Jiangxi Province.

**Shandong Principles for Rectifying Companies**

*SK2408013989 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 5 Aug 89*

[Text] According to a dispatch by our reporter from the second press briefing sponsored by the provincial People's Government on the morning of 5 August on checking and consolidating companies, our province recently disbanded or merged 40 provincial level general corporations into others while eliminating the interference and the practice of pleading for mercy for the wrongdoers to resolutely check and rectify the companies. Since the beginning of 1989, party committees and governments at all levels have paid great attention to the work of checking and rectifying companies and actively conducted the work by earnestly bearing in their mind the arrangements made by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. The province has, to date, disbanded or merged 2,091 companies into others, which account for 12.7 percent of the province's total number of companies. It has investigated and dealt with the cases of unlawful business, such as illegal purchase and sales and reaping staggering profits, among 1,576 companies. The volume of money confiscated from these cases and of fines imposed on the unlawful business reached 11.96 million yuan. Of 922 companies run by the party and government organs throughout the province, 867 have been disbanded or merged into other business firms, accounting for 94 percent of the total number of such companies.

During the press briefing, Ma Shizhong, vice governor of the province, delivered a speech in which he pointed out: Our province has scored greater achievements in the work of checking and rectifying. However, there are also some problems which chiefly are the uneven progress in this regard between localities and departments, the slow progress in this regard among the companies whose business management cannot be separated from the administration work, and the hesitant step and casual measure in checking the companies which render labor services or actually engage in business in the guise of development.

In his speech, Vice Governor Ma Shizhong urged various localities to further enhance their leadership over the work of checking and rectifying companies and to conduct reexamination over the work. In reexamining the work, efforts should be made to resolutely disband the companies of the following 10 categories:

1. Efforts should be made to disband companies which have no full-time employees, fixed offices, necessary facilities, the fixed sum of registration fund, and definite business scope, and which cannot assume independently the responsibility of handling civil cases.
2. Efforts should be made to disband companies which have violated the state regulations on the specific or specialized business and are engaging in illegal purchase and sales of major means of production and durable consumer goods in short supply.

3. Efforts should be made to disband companies which are nonentities and run by the association or society; which have no fixed administration organs, full-time employees, and fixed fund sources; and which cannot assume independently the responsibility of handling civil cases.

4. Efforts should be made to disband companies which deal in commercial transaction or act as business brokers and run by the party and government organs, the cadres of party and government organs, and retired cadres; and which actually engage in business in the guise of development and advisory affairs.

5. Efforts should be made to disband companies and units which engage in financial or insurance business without a license in this regard and the approval of the people's bank.

6. Efforts should be made to disband companies dealing in commercial transaction and material supply, which are directly run by the financial circles or jointly run with other commercial enterprises.

7. Efforts should be made to disband companies which are engaging in import and export without the approval of the departments in charge of economic relations with foreign countries and foreign trade.

8. Efforts should be made to disband companies which are actually run by individuals who have won the ownership by signing a contract in the name of collectives and are leasing their business license to others or have sold their licenses.

9. Efforts should be made to disband the joint-venture companies which are weak in economic strength, lack competitive capability, have scored poor economic results, have been organized reluctantly, and are not related to the urgent needs of all partners.

10. Efforts should be made to disband companies which are run by the organs in charge of enforcing the law and of economic supervision and have hindered the enforcement of the law, and which have not played their designed role in the economy.

In his speech, he also urged localities to resolutely merge the following five-category companies into others and to bring about a change to their organizational style:

1. Efforts should be made to merge into one in principle the companies whose business is simultaneously operated by different departments and to have companies which have two titles remove one of their titles in principle.
2. Efforts should be made to merge all sub-companies into state-run corporations, which have been opened by these state-run corporations to make job arrangements for their surplus personnel in optimizing the labor organization.

3. Efforts should be made to change the organizational forms of companies which have not reached the standard in registration funds, organizational structure, and employees but are needed by the society.

4. Efforts should be made to change the organizational forms of scientific and technological companies which are run by the social communities and in charge of scientific and technological development and technical advisory service and which cannot assume independently the responsibility of handling civil cases.

5. Efforts should be made to also change the organizational forms of labor service companies opened by departments or units in order to make job arrangements for jobless youths, which have not reached the business standard of independent enterprises and have not had company conditions though they have reached the business standard.

In his speech, Vice Governor Ma Shizhong stressed that we should thoroughly investigate the unlawful cases committed by some companies with regard to engaging in illegal purchase and sale of major means of production, of durable consumer goods in short supply, of materials covered by the plans to seek staggering profits by taking advantage of administrative power, and should strictly deal with these cases in line with the law. We should also investigate to the end the other unlawful problems which have cropped up in checking and rectifying companies and by no means should we relax our vigilance in investigation.

#### **Zhejiang Party Chief on Current Work**

OW2508014589 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO  
in Chinese 6 Aug 89 p 1

[Text] Li Zemin, secretary of the provincial party committee, met with all comrades attending an enlarged session of the Standing Committee of the provincial Advisory Commission on the afternoon of 5 August and briefed them on the tasks that the provincial party committee is paying particular attention to at the present time.

Comrade Li Zemin said: It is of prime importance at present to study intensively and to implement thoroughly the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speeches, and to sum up earnestly the experience and to review the past. This also is a task guiding all other work. While studying these guidelines, we should examine our actual thinking, distinguish between right and wrong, and straighten out our political orientation. This is a prerequisite and an ideological basis for achieving success in all kinds of work. In the absence of a common ideological basis, we will be unable to take any positive unified action. We should untie the knots in our minds and raise our awareness through study. While studying, we also should review our actual work and should not underestimate the effect of the thought of bourgeois liberalization. Also, we should not

underestimate the influence of Comrade Zhao Ziyang's mistakes on the actual work. Through in-depth study and serious efforts to review the past, to sum up experiences, and to draw lessons, we should strive to achieve even better results in conducting reform, opening up to the outside world, and promoting the cause of socialist construction.

The provincial party committee secretary said: We should make a serious effort to conduct the investigative and screening work and perform well in ensuring a corruption-free government in compliance with the demands of the central authorities. It is imperative to carry out the nine tasks that the provincial party committee and the government have decided to accomplish successfully at present.

Li Zemin had just come back from his investigation-and-study tour of the disaster-afflicted areas. He briefed the veteran comrades of the Advisory Commission on the effects of the disaster and the moving deeds of cadres and the masses in the disaster-afflicted areas as well as comrades from the People's Liberation Army in jointly fighting the disasters.

In his speech, Li Zemin fully affirmed the steadfast and clear-cut stand taken by the veteran comrades in the struggle against the turmoil and the positive support they gave to the provincial party committee's work. He thanked the veteran comrades for this on behalf of the provincial party committee.

Zemin stressed in conclusion: Veteran comrades of the Advisory Commission have rich experience in political struggle and in practical work. The provincial party committee should utilize the Advisory Commission's consultative and advisory role to the full, contact it periodically, and pay more heed to its opinions. On the other hand, it is hoped that veteran comrades of the Advisory Commission will carry out more investigations and studies and give their suggestions with regard to party building and the economic, political, legal, cultural, and educational work. At the present time, they should assist the provincial party committee in making a success of the investigative and screening work.

The meeting was chaired by Comrade Liu Yifu, vice chairman of the provincial Advisory Committee. Present at the meeting were Comrades Wang Yaoting, Zhang Shixiang, and Zhang Xueyi, members of the Standing Committee of the provincial Advisory Commission, as well as as Comrades Zhang Jingtang, Cui Jian, Zhai Xiwu, and Peng Ruilin.

#### **Zhejiang Theorists Criticize Liberalization**

OW2208154889 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 0900 GMT 9 Aug 89

[Text] The Propaganda Department of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee held a discussion meeting of theoretical circles this morning. The meeting seriously studied the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the



13th CPC Central Committee and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speeches, analyzed the current situation and urgent tasks on the theoretical front, criticized bourgeois liberalization, and clarified the right and wrong of certain theories that have been confused in the last several years.

The comrades present at the meeting unanimously held that Comrade Zhao Ziyang in the last few years adhered to wrong policies; failed to uphold the four cardinal principles; and tolerated and supported some people who stubbornly upheld bourgeois liberalization, advocated Western principles, doctrines, and decadent ideology, and spread many reactionary, erroneous, or specious views. For instance, they advocated political pluralism in an attempt to negate and overthrow the CPC leadership. They advocated economic privatization to negate the socialist system of public ownership. They also favored the westernization of culture and advocated the substitution of Western culture for traditional Chinese culture, or the use of Western culture in transforming traditional Chinese culture. They advocated non-Marxism and negated the guiding role of Marxism.

The comrades pointed out during the meeting: Rampant bourgeois liberalization created a great deal of confusion in ideological theories and became the ideological and theoretical basis for the evolution of the students' strike into turmoil and rebellion, which was an unprecedented, serious political and counterrevolutionary event since the founding of the People's Republic. For this reason, the key to winning complete victory in the struggle and eliminating the ideological and theoretical basis for turmoil and rebellion lies in thoroughly criticizing bourgeois liberalization and clarifying the right and wrong of various theories.

The comrades pointed out: In recalling the event, we have found that there are many experiences and lessons for us to sum up. The most fundamental thing for the theoretical front to do is to handle well the relationship between upholding Marxism and developing Marxism. In the last few years, while we were facing a large number of new circumstances and problems in the course of reform and opening to the outside world, we emphasized the necessity of developing Marxism. At the same time, however, we neglected the study and publicity of basic Marxist theories, deviated from correct theoretical guidance, and gave bourgeois liberalization an opportunity to sneak in. This is a profound lesson.

Luo Dong, member of the Standing Committee and head of the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee, spoke at the meeting.

He said: During the intense political struggle, the theoretical contingent was generally good. It is a force that can be trusted and can fight, as well as a fresh force for promoting research and publicity of Marxist theories and for carrying out education in upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization henceforth. At the same time, we should not underestimate the influence of

bourgeois liberalization on our theoretical contingent in the last few years. Some theoretical workers have had confused ideas and ideological deviation over a series of major issues. Some of them even have the dangerous tendency of deviating from Marxism and the four cardinal principles. It is common for theoretical research to be divorced from reality and for theoretical propaganda to be unscientific and to lack a clear objective. We must pay great attention to these problems.

He pointed out: During the current political struggle, theoretical workers have a particularly important responsibility. To fulfill this responsibility, we must take a further step to build the theoretical contingent. At present, we should first seriously study the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speeches, take a correct political stand, and conscientiously rectify our thinking. Then we should clarify the theoretical questions that have been confused by bourgeois liberalization in the last several years. Articles on these questions should be written. The Marxist stand, viewpoints, and methods should be applied in analysis and criticism, so that the right and wrong of theories are clarified.

He called on the theoretical workers in the province to stand in the vanguard of the struggle against bourgeois liberalization and make new contributions to the defense and development of Marxism.

(Lei Yun), deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee, presided over the discussion. (Ma Shouliang), another deputy head of the Propaganda Department, attended the meeting. Other participants included (Wei Yihua), vice president of the party school of the provincial party committee; (Lu Yijun), director of the Institute for Theoretical Research; (Wang Songxian), president of the provincial Academy of Social Sciences; (Li Yinsen), vice president of the provincial Academy of Social Sciences; (Zhang Zhenghuan), chairman of the provincial Federation of Societies of Social Sciences [sheng she lian]; (Zheng Zhifang), director of the office of lecture groups of the provincial party committee; (Chen Bingxin), deputy director of the provincial Economic Research Center; (He Rongfei), deputy director of the provincial Office for Organizational Reform [sheng ji gai ban]; (Dong Rubing), vice president of Hangzhou University; (Zhou Qianbing), deputy secretary of the party committee of Zhejiang Agricultural University; (Wen Guangming), deputy director of the Office of Marxism-Leninism of the Zhejiang Medical University; (Shi Siguang), director of the social sciences department of the Zhejiang College of Engineering; and (Yang Feng), professor of the Zhejiang College of Silk Industry.

### Central-South Region

#### Japanese, U.S. Ambassadors Visit Guangdong

OW2408032589 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1234 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] Guangzhou, August 23 (XINHUA)—Guangdong Provincial Governor Ye Xuanping met respectively with

Japanese Ambassador to China Toshijiro Nakajima and U.S. Ambassador to China James Roderich Lilley here today, briefing them on the economic situation in the province.

Ye told the visitors that the province, firmly implementing the reform [words indistinct] policies, will take concrete measures to guarantee foreign firms [word indistinct] legitimate interests and welcomes more foreign businessmen to invest there.

Nakajima said that he believed China's reform and open policies will remain unchanged and wished to see close cooperation between Japan and China.

Lilley said that he was on a tour of several Chinese provinces to obtain firsthand information on how the reform and open policies have been implemented so as to promote U.S.-China cooperation in energy and other fields.

**Commentator Encourages Guangdong Political Study**  
HK2208150589 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO  
in Chinese 20 Aug 89 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Guide the Studies in a Deep-Going Way"]

[Text] Since the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, cadres and the masses in this province have been enthusiastically studying the spirit of the Central Committee plenum and the important speeches by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, and have raised their political consciousness. At present, we should guide the studies in a deep-going way in connection with the actual conditions of every locality and department. For this purpose, the provincial party committee organized a study session attended by party committee secretaries in some cities and counties. Thus leaders took the lead in extensive studies and better understood the guideline, main contents, key points, and requirements for future political studies. It is our hope that through in-depth studies, all localities will better put the spirit of the fourth plenum of the Central Committee into practice in all fields of their work. Thus, this province will make greater achievements in building the two civilizations. To guide the studies in a deep-going way, we must examine our own thoughts in the whole process of the study at unrest and turmoil which were then developed into revolt, thus better realizing the essence of the events through the highly complicated phenomena. Therefore, we should, under the guidance of the spirit of the fourth plenum, apply the scientific theory of Marxism to analyze the root causes of the turmoil at a deeper level. Through the analysis of the class struggle and political struggle in the domestic and international arenas, we should find out some regularity in the development of events, thus realizing the protracted and complicated nature of the struggle to adhere to the four cardinal principles, to oppose bourgeois liberalization, and to prevent peaceful evolution and realizing the correctness of the party central leadership in checking the turmoil

and quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion so as to really maintain the same political and ideological position with the party central leadership and act in unison with the party central leadership. In the recent political storm, no serious turmoil occurred in Guangdong. This showed that party organizations at various levels in this province did work rather successfully, and this also showed that the masses wholeheartedly supported the four cardinal principles and the reform and opening-up policy and hoped for stability. However, we must not underestimate the influence of the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization in this province. Only through serious examination of our thoughts in the previous period can we really distinguish right from wrong in theory and consciously carry out the party's basic line.

To guide the studies in a thorough way, we must "cool-headedly consider the past and the future" and realistically sum up our positive and negative experience in the past 10 years, thus carrying forward what is right and correcting what is wrong. In particular, we should take effective measures to overcome the errors and defects in the previous period. For example, the lax condition in our ideological education, the corrupt phenomena that were not effectively checked, and the consolidation of party organizations are all problems we did not effectively solved in the past 10 years, although we did not completely disregard these problems. In some cases, these problems developed to a rather serious degree. Now, in the course of studying the central instructions, all localities should concentrate on effectively solving one or two prominent problems through bringing people's thinking and action into line with the spirit of the central committee plenum. We must particularly notice that keeping clean government or degenerating into corruption is a major issue concerning the life or death of a ruling party. We must be firmly determined to eliminate corruption under the guidance of the spirit of the fourth plenum of the Central Committee. At the same time, we should improve our systems and regulations, thus eradicate the objective conditions that may engender corruption.

To guide the studies in a thorough way, we must further advance reform and opening up in light of the actual conditions of various localities and departments while adhering to the four cardinal principles. Since the reform and opening policy was adopted, remarkable achievements have been made in this province and productive forces in society have been greatly developed. However, that was just the beginning, and more arduous tasks have yet to be fulfilled. In the economy of this province, there are still such problems as a lopsided economic structure, a shortage of raw materials, short supply of energy, a weak foundation in the basic industries, and slow increase in grain production.

These problems must be urgently solved. At the same time, we are also facing such questions as how to deepen the economic structural reform and expand the scale of opening up to the outside world. We should, in light of the arrangements made by the fourth plenum of the

Central Committee, further solve various problems that hinder the reforms through rectifying the economic order and improving the economic environment. In particular, we must work out concrete plans for preventing economic decline, controlling prices, and doing several things that will bring real benefit to the masses in the second half of this year and a certain period to come. We must boost our morale, strengthen our confidence, close our ranks, implement the party's basic line in an all-round way, really fulfill the four major tasks laid down by the four plenum of the central committee, better adhere to the four cardinal principles, and carry forward reform and opening up.

#### **Guangdong Sets Up Anti-Corruption Bureaus**

HK2408025389 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 24 Aug 89 p 1

[By Fan Cheuk-wan]

[Text] Anti-corruption bureaus modelled on Hong Kong's Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) will be established in a number of cities in Guangdong.

The first Chinese anti-corruption bureau styled on the ICAC was set up in Guangzhou by the Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate (prosecution office) last Friday.

The new bodies are understood to be a fresh move in Beijing's campaign to crack down on corruption and profiteering.

Mr Liu Yi, spokesman for the newly-established Anti-Corruption and Bribery Bureau under the procuratorate, said the new organ was the first integrated and multi-function anti-corruption agency in China.

Mr Liu said the Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate had studied the ICAC in Hong Kong and anti-corruption agencies in other countries.

Last December, a delegation from the procuratorate visited Hong Kong and carried out a comprehensive exchange programme with the ICAC.

"The Anti-Corruption and Bribery Bureau is the first organ of such kind to combine the responsibilities of crime reporting, investigation and corruption prevention in our country," Mr Liu said.

He said the provincial authorities had decided to set up the new anti-corruption bureaus in Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai and Shantou.

"We aim at setting up a more effective and powerful anti-corruption organ by integrating different functions in one network," he said.

"We have made reference to the integrated system of the ICAC to incorporate different anti-corruption functions in three departments.

"The new bureau is divided into four units to take charge of the reporting centres, investigation, corruption prevention and information centres."

The four units resemble the ICAC's community relations department, corruption prevention department and operations department. Mr Liu said the Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate cooperated with the ICAC's operations department in dealing with corruption cases involving China-funded companies in Hong Kong.

He said a number of Guangdong enterprises had reported corruption cases to the ICAC of their subsidiaries in Hong Kong.

Meanwhile, Politburo Standing Committee member, Mr Song Ping, said corruption within the party was a main factor behind the recent turmoil. The official PEOPLE'S DAILY reported yesterday.

Mr Song said ideological sins within the 47 million-member party were "quite severe" and called for a thorough purge of party leaders with "bourgeois liberal tendencies".

The paper also quoted Mr Xu Qing, Deputy Minister of Supervision, as saying the government was investigating 20 major corruption cases and several "tigers" (high-ranking officials), would be snared.

#### **Corrupt Officials To Be Punished**

HK2508050989 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 25 Aug 89 p 1

["Dispatch" by staff reporter from Guangzhou: "Guangdong To Punish a Number of Corrupt Officials: Over 30 Senior Officials at City and Departmental Levels Are Involved"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 23 Aug—According to well-informed sources here, the Guangdong provincial party committee and provincial government will take measures in the near future to punish a number of corrupt officials. The sources said that over 30 high-ranking party member officials at the city and departmental levels are involved so far.

The sources said that the Guangdong provincial party committee recently called a conference of high-ranking cadres within the province's party. The provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, the provincial Procuratorate, the provincial Supervisory Department, and so forth gave reports at the meeting on cases of corruption handled in the province.

The report by the provincial Supervisory Department said that the department would solve 37 major and important cases during the second half of this year. Twenty-one of these 37 cases concern 6 high-ranking party member cadres at the city and departmental levels and 15 party member leading cadres at the county and bureau levels, and the amounts of money involved are:



15 million yuan (about HK\$30 million), \$6.93 million (about HK\$55 million), and more than HK\$2 million. The report revealed that of the 37 cases, 25 involve corruption and bribery, 8 of which entail more than 1 million yuan, and 13 of which entail from 100,000 to 1 million yuan.

The report by the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee revealed that the cases taken up and investigated by the committee from 1983 to 1988 involved 5,263 party members in the province who were punished for corruption and bribery, thus representing 18.5 percent of those punished according to party discipline during the same period. The situation has been more serious this year. Of the 1,968 cases taken up and investigated by the committee, 422 have involved corruption and bribery. The amounts involved have become increasingly large, ranging from several hundreds of thousand to several million yuan.

The report revealed that the situation of buying land and building private housing has become increasingly serious, with 24 high-ranking party member cadres at the city level and 420 cadres at the county level involved.

Revealing cases of cadre corruption, the report pointed out that a leading cadre of a certain city of Guangdong Province spent more than 7,000 yuan on dancing between January and July of this year and submitted the bills in an expense account. A bureau director of another city spent public money on traveling to various parts of the country with his wife on eight different trips this year.

A report by the provincial Procuratorate reported "sex" and "gambling" cases as well as 830 cases of economic crime. The gambling situation was most serious in Kaiping, Guangdong, where there were casinos in the city and gambling stalls in residential houses. Gambling also took place on ships at sea. In the first half of this year, the city arrested 3,000 criminal elements, 2,100 of whom were gamblers.

In studying the reasons why there have been more and more cases of corruption and bribery in Guangdong Province, which can hardly be stopped, most of the relevant cadres consider that the main reason is that everyone is equal before party discipline and state laws. Some cases mean nothing to high-ranking cadres but are a serious problem to small cadres.

#### **Guangdong Steps Up Drive Against Pornography**

HK2308053289 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
23 Aug 89 p 3

[By staff reporter Zheng Caixiong: "Guangzhou Bids To Curb Porn Books"]

[Text] Guangzhou—This South China coastal city has stepped up its anti-pornography efforts in a bid to create a healthy cultural life for its residents. Vice-mayor Li Lanfang has said.

So far, 14,000 copies of pornographic printed matter have been destroyed or sent to paper mills, and 20,000 porno video tapes have been confiscated.

Authorities have withdrawn the licences of one of the city's publishing houses and ordered the agency, Nanguo Publishing House, to stop publishing until its wrongdoing has been sorted out since it has published and distributed other pornographic magazines and newspapers in recent years.

Meanwhile, 600 people or groups have been found to be involved in printing, selling pornographic papers, magazines and video tapes in the city, according to Li.

Pornography in the city's cultural market has recently become a serious problem and it hinders the spiritual construction and harms people's mind, particularly the young, the vice-mayor said.

Pornography in the city also comes from other provinces and regions like Hunan and Guangxi.

"Selling porno books and magazines is profitable, particularly in open areas, and this is why the porno trade is particularly active in Guangzhou," Li said.

#### **Heroic Deeds Report Group Visits Guangxi**

HK2308073789 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service  
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Aug 89

[Excerpt] Accompanied by leaders of the regional authorities and relevant departments Li Zhenqian, (Zhang Bing), and (Xie Qiyun), at about 1400 today, the sixth subgroup of the report group on heroic and exemplary deeds in the quelling of the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing drove from Guilin to Nanning. Members of the group were met at the railway station by leaders of the departments concerned of the region and Nanning City Liu Mingzu, (Jia Fukun), and (Chen Zhongning).

The work group was organized by the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department, the People's Liberation Army General Political Department, and the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee. Its members are from the martial law enforcement troops, the People's Armed Police, the public security police, and Beijing citizens. The sixth subgroup visiting Guangxi comprises nine members. [passage omitted]

#### **Hainan Organizations Step Up Party Building**

HK2508064589 Haikou Hainan Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 0300 GMT 24 Aug 89

[Text] In the course of studying and implementing the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, party organizations in institutions and enterprises directly under the provincial authorities conscientiously sum up experiences and lessons to strengthen party building and ideological, political work. At present, there are more than 72,700 party members

and 6,669 grass-roots party organizations in these units. Shortly after the 4th Plenary Session, party committees in institutions and enterprises directly under the provincial authorities immediately held meetings to relay and implement the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee to study the way to strengthen party building and ideological, political work in institutions and enterprises.

Through study, on the basis of enhancing ideological understanding, various units are determined to grasp well the following work to deal with problems in party building and ideological and political work.

1. Establishing and improving party committees in enterprises. [words indistinct] Since the fourth plenary session, many units have taken active measures to set up party committees. At present, 42 enterprises have set up their own party committees, and 24 units have set up general party branches, which account for 74 percent of the total number of units.

2. Further strengthening party building. According to their own practical conditions, various units have generally improved the regular activities of party organizations, readjusted their organizational setup, and organized working personnel. Factories under the Hainan General Company of Machinery Industry originally abolished their own political work sections. Now they have been reestablished, and full-time working personnel have also been assigned to do ideological, political work. Various units have widely carried out the activities of assessing party members in a democratic way to handle the cases of unqualified party members with the aim of administering the party strictly. Institutions and enterprises directly under the provincial authorities have handled the cases of 379 unqualified party members, accounting for 1.6 percent of the total number of party members in units that carry out the activities of assessing party members in a democratic way. This helps to maintain the purity and enthusiasm of the contingent of party members.

3. Further strengthening ideological, political work. The Hainan Normal Institute and the South China Tropical Plants Research Institute have added one political instructor to each department and abolished the previous student sections and cadres assigned by Chinese Communist Youth League committees. This ensures the fulfillment of the task of ideological, political work in every grass-roots section. Some 18 large enterprises under the provincial authorities have successively established study groups for ideological, political work for workers and staff members to carry out ideological, political work in various forms. They have achieved better results in this regard.

4. Making great efforts to promote a clear and honest administration. Many party organizations in enterprises have regarded the work of eradicating corruption and winning the trust of the people as a task of great urgency for ideological, political departments. In the course of

actively assisting relevant departments to investigate and handle major and important cases, various units conscientiously examine their own problems to strengthen the work of promoting a clean and honest administration and resist unhealthy trends. This has been highly praised by the masses.

#### 'Undesirable' Party Members Face Purge in Hainan

HK2408091089 Haikou Hainan Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Excerpts] The work of properly disposing of undesirable party members in organs directly under the provincial party committee is to begin in the second half of the month.

Yesterday, party committee of organs directly under the provincial party committee held a mobilization rally and its responsible persons attended the meeting. Provincial party committee Deputy Secretary Liu Jianfeng delivered a report on further strengthening party building in leading organs. (Chen Liyi), a member of the provincial party committee and secretary of party committee of organs directly under the provincial party committee, made concrete arrangements for the work of properly disposing of undesirable party members in organs directly under the provincial party committee. In his speech, Comrade Liu Jianfeng pointed out: [passage omitted]

With regard to party building, ideologically we must intensify education in upholding the four cardinal principles and combating bourgeois liberalization. Concretely speaking, we must educate party members to take a clear-cut stand and wage a resolute, protracted struggle against the conspiracies and actions of engendering peaceful transformation by the whole capitalist western world, and educate party members to carry on the fine tradition of hard struggle so that they will understand that encouraging hard struggle provides an ideological guarantee for inspiring the whole Chinese nation to rouse themselves for vigorous efforts to make the country prosperous and builds up an important spiritual pillar for the modernization program. Meanwhile, we must educate party members to serve the people heart and soul and criticize the erroneous idea of putting money above everything else so that all party members will cultivate a correct idea of value. In party building, Liu Jianfeng continued, organizationally we must, through the work of sorting out undesirable party members, dispose of party members who committed errors in the political turmoil in accordance with policies formulated by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, we must, through the effort to eliminate corruption, clear away all economic criminals involved in embezzlement, bribe-taking and speculation from the party, and we must, through the effort to appraise party members through democratic discussion, properly dispose of all undesirable party members. At the same time, we must consolidate grass-roots party organizations by reorganizing leading party bodies which fail to give full play to their role as a fighting bastion, reinforcing some leading

bodies which are weak in fighting force and readjusting some incompetent cadres engaged in party affairs. [passage omitted]

#### **Henan Secretary Attends Meeting on Summer Grain**

*HK2508070589 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Aug 89*

[Excerpts] A 3-day provincial meeting on summer grain production ended in Zhengzhou yesterday. On the basis of summing up achievements and exchanging experiences, the meeting found where the province lagged behind and its weak links in agricultural production. It also took measures to ensure a good harvest of summer grain and set the relevant targets. A number of advanced units and individuals in summer grain production were commended. [passage omitted]

Provincial Vice Governor Song Zhaosu attended and addressed the meeting. In his speech, he stressed: The guiding thinking for grain production this year is to strengthen leadership, deepen reform, rely on science and technology, increase investment, persist in the contract system based on development, and enhance per unit area yield to ensure a new good harvest of summer grain.

Comrade Song Zhaosu continued: To reap a good harvest of summer grain, we must increase per unit area yield. Losing no time in planting wheat well is the key to ensuring a good harvest of summer grain. Various localities must provide guidance to different types of areas to popularize advanced technology to improve the quality of planting. This year, the acreage under grain must be stabilized at more than 90 percent. [passage omitted]

Provincial party Secretary Yang Xizong, provincial Governor Cheng Weigao, provincial Vice Governors Hu Xiaoyun and Song Zhaosu, provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Vice Chairman [words indistinct], provincial CPPCC Committee Vice Chairman Tu Jiaji, and others attended the closing session. Party Secretary Yang Xizong and provincial Governor Cheng Weigao made important speeches at the meeting.

Provincial Governor Cheng said: We have the potential for reaping a good harvest of summer grain this year. This shows that summer grain production in our province is promising. However, potential is not everything, and the hope is yet to be fulfilled. One year's good harvest does not mean that the agricultural problems in our province have been solved. The occurrence of a high-yield season cannot reflect the real situation of agricultural production in our province. We should realize that the foundation of capital construction in our province's agriculture is comparatively poor, and that our agricultural production conditions are not perfect. [words indistinct] When severe calamity occurs, our agricultural production drops considerably. When a small calamity occurs, our agricultural production declines by a small margin. [words indistinct] Although we reap a good harvest this year, our agricultural production might decline next year. On the one hand, we

must not be blindly optimistic. On the other hand, we must have confidence in striving for a good harvest. We must try by every possible means to ensure a good agricultural harvest. [passage omitted]

While talking about the work of striving for a good harvest, provincial Governor Cheng stressed: We must increase investment. First of all, we must grasp well rural capital construction, and our efforts must be focused on the work in the coming winter and spring. We must work out long-term and short-term plans for irrigation works. Second, we must implement the plans for investment in irrigation works. Third, small-scale water conservancy projects must be carried as early as possible, so that they can go into operation earlier. [passage omitted]

Provincial Governor Cheng continued: We must handle well relations between agriculture and other sectors to make proper arrangements. In particular, we must consider the overall situation and ensure the fulfillment of production quotas for cotton.

In conclusion, provincial Governor Cheng said: Our province relies heavily on agriculture. Agricultural production, and grain production in particular, directly concerns the stability of the whole society. He urged all localities to maintain and carry forward the spirit of hard struggle, work ceaselessly and unremittingly, and make new contributions to striving for a good summer harvest this year.

#### **Henan Commentator Urges Learning From Heroes**

*HK2508044389 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 Aug 89*

[Station commentator's article: "Learn From Heroes and Reinvigorate Henan"]

[Text] Over the past few days, with a noble spirit and utter sincerity, the visiting group of heroes from Beijing briefed the Henan people on their personal experience in bravely defending the People's Republic and in withstanding the test of blood and fire at the moment when the fate of the party and the state hung in the balance. By exposing the wicked conspiracy of the plotters and organizers of the counterrevolutionary rebellion and the ferocious face of the counterrevolutionary rioters, they have given our people a profound lesson in the necessity of upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization. Our heroes deserve to be called the strong guards of the Republic, the most lovable people of our time.

While giving publicity to the heroes' great deeds and spirit, we should conscientiously think about what we actually should learn from them. First of all, we should emulate their firm loyalty to the party, the people, and the socialist motherland in face of the severe political struggle; emulate the revolutionary spirit that they showed in defending the capital and the Republic, fearing no hardship and sacrifice, upholding justice, and being fully devoted to revolution; emulate their heroic



and indomitable spirit of defying brute force and fighting bravely against the counterrevolutionary rebellion; and emulate the fine style that they displayed in obeying orders, strictly observing discipline, and performing their duties perfectly.

For the present, in emulating the heroes, we must earnestly implement the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, steadfastly uphold the four cardinal principles, take a clear-cut stand against bourgeois liberalization, and firmly keep closely in line with the CPC central authorities in terms of political attitude, ideological views, and actions. All departments and all units must make specific arrangements in light of their own circumstances, and launch a drive to emulate the heroes in a down-to-earth manner in various forms. Through the emulation drive, we are to inspire the public, especially young students, to treasure the stability and unity that were won at the expense of our heroes' blood and lives. We must turn the heroes' lofty thinking and fine style into a strong impetus for progress in our work, raise our morale, properly perform our duties with a high sense of responsibility and a strong enterprising spirit, and work hard for the success of the reform and opening up, the economic development, and the prosperity of Henan Province.

#### **Henan Public Order Meeting Concludes**

*HK2508102089 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 Aug 89*

[Text] At a provincial meeting to exchange experience in comprehensive management of public order, which ended yesterday [24 August], provincial party committee Secretary Yang Xizong stressed: Doing a good job of public order is necessary for upholding the four cardinal principles and stabilizing the overall situation. It is also necessary for the implementation of reform and opening up and the development of the economy. The whole party and the whole society should attach great importance to the comprehensive management of public order.

Comrade Yang Xizong said: "In implementing the spirit of the fourth plenary session and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speech, an important aspect is to check the problem of firmly grasping the building of material civilization while relaxing control over the building of spiritual civilization. [passage indistinct]"

Comrade Yang Xizong pointed out: In exercising comprehensive management of public order, a lot of work should be done. To sum up, there are mainly four points, cracking down, conducting education, transforming, and keeping a lookout. While cracking down hard on criminals, we should also conduct education and transformation and keep a lookout. We should particularly stress ideological and political education and attach particular importance to conducting ideological education among especially among young people so that they can cultivate the habit of observing discipline and law from childhood.

Comrade Yang Xizong said: It is essential to put in a lot of efforts on grasping comprehensive management in key areas and units. We should conscientiously popularize the experience in exercising comprehensive management of public order in area under the jurisdiction of the Zhengzhou railway station and in some other localities. If public order in key areas and units is stabilized, the overall situation of public order will be basically stabilized. All localities should vigorously step up organizational building at the grass-roots level, do a good job of public security organizations, civil mediation organizations, and internal security organization in enterprises and other institutions in urban and rural areas and set up an effective public security network. It is necessary to integrate comprehensive management of public order with the work of grasping civilized units and amplify and conscientiously implement various rules and regulations on comprehensive management of public order so that this work can be placed on a systematic and regular basis.

Comrade Yang Xizong stressed: Party committees and governments at all levels should conscientiously strengthen leadership over comprehensive management of public order. All trades and professions and all mass organizations should take an active part in this work. All departments and units should define their functions and duties, sign responsibility contracts, and put them into practice one by one.

At the meeting, the provincial party committee and provincial government also commended 57 advanced collectives and 157 advanced individuals that had given a good account of themselves in curbing turmoil.

Leading comrades of the provincial party, government, and Army organs, including Cheng Weigao, Yao Minxue, Zhang Zhigang, Ji Hanxing, Hu Tiyan, and (name indistinct), attended the meeting yesterday and presented credentials to the cited units and individuals.

#### **Hubei Congress Examines Report on Economy**

*HK2508045589 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 24 Aug 89*

[Excerpt] On the afternoon of 22 August, members of the Standing Committee of the seventh provincial People's Congress who were participating in a Standing Committee meeting held group discussions to examine a report by director of the provincial planning commission Qu Lin on the implementation of the province's economic and social development plan from January to July.

The Standing Committee members participating in the group discussions held that the report reflected the actual progress made in the implementation of the economic development plan from January to July. On the whole, the economic progress was achieved at the expense of hard work by the whole province in the first half of this year. This indicates that our governments at all levels have been working very hard. But we are still facing quite a few problems. In the latter half of this year, it is

necessary to further tighten up macroeconomic regulation and control, and make every effort to ensure that every specific measure is properly implemented and every task and production quota set by the plan is fulfilled. [passage omitted]

### **Hubei To Carry on Structural Reform**

*HK2408102889 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Aug 89*

[Excerpts] The Standing Committee of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee met on 14 August to listen to a report on the reform of the economic structure by the office for restructuring the economy under the provincial government. The Standing Committee of the provincial party committee reiterated its determination to uphold the central authorities' principle of reform and opening up, and to expedite the reform and opening up in the province. Some specific guidelines have been put forth:

1. It is necessary to steadfastly uphold the central authorities' general guideline on reform and opening up, and it is necessary to stabilize, perfect, and deepen the reform. In the past, in implementing the guidelines laid by the 3d and 4th plenary sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee, our province had always held to the orientation of reform. However, during the recent period, some people have had doubts about the reform, and there have been some misunderstanding and erroneous views. For example, some people have thought of the operation of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order as conflicting with the reform and opening up policy; some have separated the adherence to the four cardinal principles from the upholding of the reform and opening up policy, or even set the two aspects against each other; and some have attributed all the chaos in the economic and social activities to the reform. These views have had an influence on the public and aroused misgivings among them. So some people are afraid that the current policies are going to be changed and the reform is to be suspended. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to announce and implement the guideline of stabilizing, perfecting, and deepening the reform and to dismiss all kinds of misgivings and misunderstanding. [passage omitted]

2. It is necessary to uphold the enterprise reform with the contracted responsibility system as its key link, and push for in-depth development of the reform. [passage omitted]

3. It is necessary to strengthen macroeconomic regulation and control and to readjust and optimize the economic structure. [passage omitted]

To conclude, the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee emphasized: The organ in charge of restructuring the economy is a body to centralize the overall reform and it serves as a consultant to the provincial party committee and the provincial government. All major reformatory measures to be adopted by different sectors must be reflected in the province's

overall plan for economic restructuring, and the latter must be implemented by various localities and departments in their operation. The relationship between these two aspects must be handled properly. Party committees and governments at all levels must attach greater importance to the reform of the economic structure, give closer guidance and stronger support, and push ahead the cause of reform and opening up in this province.

### **Hunan Secretary Xiong on Clean Administration**

*HK2408115489 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 Aug 89*

[Text] At the provincial forum on clean administration held yesterday, provincial party committee Secretary Xiong Qingquan pointed out that clean administration should start with matters of popular concern, leading organs, and leading cadres. Responsible comrades of all prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and cities, heads of cities and counties undergoing clean administration experiments, and responsible persons of relevant provincial organs attended the forum.

Provincial party and government leaders Dong Zhiwen, Shen Ruiqing, Yang Mingzhi, and Shi Xinshan were also present at yesterday's forum. Gonggan county, the provincial agriculture bank, and 6 other units introduced their experience in fighting corruption.

Comrade Xiong Qingquan delivered a speech at the forum. He said: We should fully understand the great significance of clean administration. Fighting corruption and clean administration are matters concerning the life and death of the party. Unless we settle this problem with determination, it will be impossible to increase the party's fighting capacity and give full play to the exemplary role of party members. Hence, we must acquire a better understanding of clean administration and regard it as a major task.

Xiong Qingquan pointed out: The key to clean administration lies in leaders and leading organs. We should urge each level to bring along and also exercise supervision over the next level. If work at a level is not properly done, the party and government leaders there should be held accountable. Meanwhile, the measures adopted should be forceful, concrete, and feasible and there should be less flexibility in policies. In this way, we can put them into practice and appropriately exercise supervision.

### **Hunan Governor Stresses Honest Government**

*HK2508102289 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 Aug 89*

[Excerpts] Addressing a provincial forum on promoting clean and honest government which closed yesterday, Deputy Secretary of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee and Governor Chen Bangzhu emphasized that all departments at all levels must further enhance their understanding, strengthen leadership, make unremitting

efforts, and work harder, so as to expedite the development of clean and honest government and to achieve greater successes.

Chen Bangzhu said: We had achieved initial success in the previous period and we have made more progress since the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee.

He noted: There are still quite a few party members and cadres who are keeping some unclear ideas on clean and honest government and they do not have enough confidence in the promotion of clean and honest government. For the time being, we must particularly refute three erroneous views: First, some people believe that corrupt phenomena are inevitable in the development of the commodity economy; second, some people think it is very difficult to develop clean and honest government as the situation is very complicated; and third, some people maintain that developing clean and honest government may slow down economic development. [passage omitted]

Provincial party and government leaders (Shen Ruiping), Yang Minzhi, and (Shi Jinshan) also addressed yesterday's meeting.

#### **Hunan Leader on Rectifying Cultural Market**

*HK2508095789 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 Aug 89*

[Text] The CPC Central Committee and the State Council yesterday afternoon held a telephone conference, stressing the necessity of screening and straightening out the book, newspaper, journal, and audio-visual product market and waging an overall struggle against bourgeois liberalization.

Hunan provincial party and government responsible Comrades Xiong Qingquan, Wang Xiangtian, (Xia Zhanzhong), and (Li Jianguo), and the responsible comrades of the press, publication, cultural work, public security, industrial and commercial administration departments and other departments concerned directly under the provincial authorities, participated in the telephone conference in Changsha. The principal responsible comrades of party organizations and governments of various prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and cities attended the telephone conference in their own places.

Member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and Vice Governor Wang Xiangtian spoke at the national telephone conference. He said: The operation of screening and straightening out the cultural market was started in the province in early July. In the past month or so, we have mainly done three things. 1) We have taken action to clear away all books and audio-visual products with reactionary and pornographic content. More than 3,500 cadres have been assigned to inspect every book store and audio and video cassette shop. 2) We have asked publishing houses,

newspapers, periodical publishers, audio and video cassette producers, printing presses, and their corresponding administrative departments to carry out a self-inspection, and we have set up a 30-member team to go over books and periodicals sold by newsstands. 3) We have begun to investigate and handle some major cases of violation of laws and discipline. So far 64 cases have been filed in the province.

Talking about the next stage of the cultural market rectification operation, Wang Xiangtian said: We in Hunan plan to carry out the operation in two steps. By National Day we will have basically cleared away all books and products with reactionary and pornographic content from the cultural market, and then we will set to consolidating the cultural market and establishing and improving relevant laws, regulations, and systems. Around Spring Festival next year we will start a new round of operation. In the future we will launch several operations like this each year. On the other hand, we are to see that our publishers and audio and video cassette producers will adopt a correct orientation for their business operations. We will encourage the readers and audience to upgrade their taste and attract them with socialist culture. We will encourage our publishers, theoreticians, writers, and artists to create and publish good works with valuable and healthy content. We are also planning to establish a fine academic and literary works publication fund to help publish a number of good books, so as to make the cultural sector cleaner and more prosperous.

#### **Southwest Region**

##### **Guizhou Secretary Addresses Propaganda Meeting**

*HK2308085289 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Aug 89*

[Text] A propaganda work conference sponsored by the provincial party committee opened in Guiyang yesterday. Deputy secretary of the provincial party committee Ding Tingmo presided over the conference and delivered a speech on the main theme, agenda, and targets of the conference. Director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee (Chang Zheng) transmitted Document No 7 of the CPC Central Committee and the spirit of the recent national meeting of propaganda department directors, and explained to the conference participants the provincial party committee's instructions on how to implement the guideline embodied in the document and the spirit of the meeting. Secretary of the provincial party committee Liu Zhengwei delivered a speech entitled "Seize the Good Opportunity and Vigorously Step Up Propaganda and Ideological Work".

Liu Zhengwei said: A new core of central leadership was formed through election during the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. This has created some favorable conditions for our efforts to step up the propaganda and ideological work, and offered a strong guarantee of our work in terms of party organization.



After the plenary session, the CPC Central Committee convened in good time a national meeting of propaganda department directors to study the propaganda and ideological work, and to assign tasks. Our comrades in charge of the propaganda and ideological work may complain that due to Comrade Zhao Ziyang's erroneous line in the past, they found themselves in a predicament and were frustrated, feeling helpless in face of the assigned tasks and the difficulties. But now, under the new core of central leadership, they have a free hand to work. For the propaganda and ideological work sector, the tremendous obstacles have been removed and vast vistas have been opened up. To win a victory our comrades will have to work hard in a down-to-earth manner.

Liu Zhengwei said: Recently the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee met several times to discuss the way to implement the spirit of Document No 7 of the CPC Central Committee and the national meeting of Propaganda Department directors. All Standing Committee members have unanimously agreed that now we simply must strengthen the propaganda and ideological work before it is too late. They also discussed some practical issues regarding the propaganda and ideological work and made some suggestions.

Liu Zhengwei pointed out: Although we have won a decisive victory in stopping turmoil and quelling the Beijing counterrevolutionary rebellion, the struggle has not ended and our comrades on the propaganda and ideological front are still facing extremely arduous tasks. One of the central tasks that the party organizations and propaganda and ideological work departments at all levels in the province have to fulfill now and over a certain period in the future is to launch, in light of the actual situation in Guizhou province, an extensive, in-depth, and sustained propaganda drive to publicize the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. With the documents of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's recent important speeches as a guidance, they must show people the truth and help them distinguish between right and wrong, have a good understanding of theories, reach a common consensus, raise the morale, make concerted efforts to fully, properly, and consistently implement the party's basic line, and they must persistently work to stabilize the situation, boost the economy, deepen the reform combat corruption, step up party building, expedite the development of spiritual civilization, democracy, and the legal system. For the present we must devote great efforts to publicizing the important, practical, and far-reaching significance of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the significance of the essential decision on the personnel changes adopted by the plenary session; continue to do a good job in publicizing the necessity of checking turmoil, quelling the rebellion, and stabilizing the situation and the importance of upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization; step up propaganda on the achievements in economic construction and in the reform and opening up;

and pay great attention to the propaganda on the anti-corruption struggle. On the other hand, we must resolutely and properly straighten out our propaganda, mass media, and cultural organizations, constantly improve our ideological and political work, make sure that the socialist idea dominates mass media, and bring about a real change in some localities and units where the ideological and political work has been slackened.

Present at the conference were secretaries of prefectural, autonomous prefectural, and city party committees in charge of the propaganda and ideological work; directors of propaganda departments of prefectural, autonomous prefectural, city, and county party committees; heads of lecture groups under prefectural, autonomous prefectural, and city party committees; the responsible comrades of the work committees of organs directly under the provincial party committee and the provincial government, the provincial education commission, the provincial commission of science, technology, and industry for national defense, and the provincial economic commission; and the responsible people of the departments concerned of the provincial federation of trade unions, the Communist Youth League provincial committee, the provincial women's federation, and all the propaganda-related units directly under the provincial authorities. A total of more than 180 people attended the conference.

Responsible comrades of all the departments, commissions, offices, and bureaus directly under the provincial authorities and of universities and colleges in the province attended today's session. And the party, government, and Army leading comrades concerned of the province were present at yesterday's session.

### **Guizhou Official Urges Criminals To Surrender**

*HK2408084789 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 Aug 89*

[Excerpts] Xie Jinhan, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, gave a talk on how to conscientiously implement the Supreme People's Court and Supreme People's Procuratorate Notice.

He said: On 15 August, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate issued a notice on the need for criminals who are guilty of corruption, accepting bribes, and engaging in speculation and profiteering to give themselves up and confess their crimes by the prescribed time. This is a major measure taken in line with the spirit of the fourth plenary session on paying close attention to fighting corruption and is a powerful weapon to inspire the masses and to deter and break down criminals. It is necessary to integrate stern punishment and lenient treatment toward criminals. This is consistent party policy and is comprehensively and fully manifested in the constitution. [passage omitted]

Xie Jinhan said: In the first half of this year, of the criminal cases sentenced with legal effect by the five intermediate courts in Zunyi, Qiongnan, Tongren,

Liupanshui, and so on, 130 cases involving 216 persons were dealt with leniently. The persons concerned were either punished leniently or exempted from punishment because they had given themselves up, confessed their crimes, made vigorous efforts to return the surrendered ill-gotten gains, or made contributions by informing on others. Therefore, law courts at all levels throughout the province must fully employ the judicial functions to bring into fuller play the enormous might of policies and laws. [passage omitted]

Xie Jinhan said: In the near future we shall hold a trial of considerable scale in Guiyang City to deal with and sentence some typical cases to implement the policy on meting out strict punishment and giving strict or lenient treatment. We warn all criminals who are guilty of corruption, accept bribes, and engage in speculation and profiteering that the net of the law has a large mesh but it lets nothing through. The only way out is to give yourselves up and confess your crimes within the prescribed time and strive to get lenient treatment.

#### **Sichuan Party Secretary Reports on Progress**

OW2408064889 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0547 GMT 24 Aug 89

[Text] Beijing, August 24 (XINHUA)—The Communist Party secretary of Southwest China's Sichuan Province, Yang Rudai, reviewed the development of the province since the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949 in an article carried in today's "PEOPLE'S DAILY".

Yang said that the province has developed from an agricultural province into a modern industrial one in the past 40 years. It boasts 38 industries, and its machinery, electrical, metallurgical, chemical and military industries are leading sectors in the national economy.

In addition, its agricultural production has shifted from traditional self-sufficiency to commercial agriculture, which has enabled it to become one of the major agricultural and sideline production bases in the country.

The province has built six major railway lines and 14 branch lines during the time.

It has also stressed the development of science, technology and education, and its research institutions and organs have expanded from the original six with a total of 200 research workers to the present 600 with a total of 30,000 research workers.

As for foreign trade, and economic and technological co-operation, the party secretary said, it has established trade and economic relations with firms from over 80 countries and regions.

The majority of its 100 million population, one fifth of the national total, have got rid of poverty and now lead comfortable lives, he said.

#### **Military Heroes Report to Chengdu PLA Units**

HK2408103089 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] Yesterday morning, the capital rebellion-quelling heroes reporting group gave reports to People's Liberation Army [PLA] officers and men garrisoned in Chengdu and Armed Police Forces at the Chengdu Military Region Hall, introducing their heroic and exemplary deeds. With their personal experience and what they saw and heard, the heroes successfully gave an account of the heroic and exemplary deeds of the Army and the people in the capital in curbing the turmoil and quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion. This greatly encouraged the participants.

The heroes who gave reports yesterday include Li Xiedai, Huan Xinliang, Li Lianchun, Shao Bin, Zhao Shaowu, and Yan Guozhang. Wan Haifeng, political commissar of the Chengdu Military Region, delivered a speech at the end of the report meeting. He spoke highly of the heroes who made significant contribution to the struggle concerning the future and destiny of the party and state. He urged the whole military region to take advantage of the report meeting to push forward the drive of learning from the guards of the Republic.

More than 1,500 people attended the meeting. They include leading comrades and veteran leaders of the Chengdu Military Region, officers and men of the PLA units garrisoned in Chengdu, and Armed Police Forces.

#### **Tibet Cracks Dalai Lama's 'Secret Service'**

HK2308150689 Lhasa Tibet Regional Service  
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] In cooperation with local public security organs, the Tibet regional State Security Department, after intensive investigations, has cracked two cases involving the secret service of the so-called government-in-exile of the Dalai clique which played a part in the Lhasa riots. A number of evidences of the espionage activities of this secret service have been gathered.

The Ministry of Security of the so-called government-in-exile of the Dalai clique, which is actually a secret service, has always been engaged in various secret activities, pushing for the independence of Tibet and for separation of the region from China. This secret service has sent secret agents to get in touch with counterrevolutionary organizations in Tibet, gather intelligence, spread rumors, plot assassination operations, stir up riots in Lhasa, and engage in other sabotage.

Information about the cases of two arrested secret agents (Danzim Puncog) and (Ouzhu) is given as follows:

(Danzim Puncog), male, 33 years old, a native of Lhasa City. He had been arrested and sentenced to imprisonment for criminal offenses in the past. He fled from Tibet twice in October and November 1988, to accept missions assigned by the Ministry of Security—the secret

service of the so-called government-in-exile of the Dalai clique. He was ordered to stir up riots in Lhasa on 10 December 1988, the World Human Rights Day, to instigate rioters to set on fire police stations and fire control stations, as well as shops run by Tibetans, to distribute and put out reactionary leaflets and slogans prepared by spy organizations, and to give assistance to those rioters who were being rounded up and who were injured in the riots. The secret service instructed (Danzim Puncog) to plot the conspiracies behind the scene and not to take part in any overt activities. (Danzim Puncog) was caught by us in late November 1988 when sneaking into Lhasa. He confessed his crime and was released later according to the policy of leniency. However, he did not mend his ways and continued to engage in espionage. He gathered intelligence through (Ouzhu Gyaincain) and sent reports to the secret service abroad.

(Ouzhu), male, 37 years old, a native of Lhasa City. In November 1985 he joined abroad the Ministry of Security, the secret service of the so-called government-in-exile of the Dalai clique. After the riots that burst out in Lhasa on 27 September and 1 October 1987, (Ouzhu), missioned by the secret service abroad, escorted a secret agent to sneak into Tibet. He also got in touch with local counterrevolutionary organizations and actively gathered and regularly sent intelligence according to the instruction of the secret service abroad.

Both (Danzim Puncog) and (Ouzhu) have candidly confessed all the above-mentioned activities. The department concerned is now working intensively to wind up the trial of these two cases.

#### **Yunnan Provincial Congress in Session**

HK2308082089 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1200 GMT 22 Aug 89

[Excerpts] The Seventh Session of the Seventh Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was held in Kunming on the morning of 21 August, and presided over by its Chairman Li Guiying. [passage omitted]

At the meeting, provincial supervision department head (Li Ying) delivered a report on what the province has done in exercising administrative supervision, and developing a clean and honest administration; provincial People's Procuratorate Chief Procurator Li Linge made a report on what procuratorial organs of our province have done in cracking down on serious economic crimes, with the focus on fighting corruption and bribe-taking. [passage omitted]

In his report, Li Linge pointed out: In the first half of the year, procuratorial organs of the province had handled more than 1,200 economic criminal cases, a rise of over 40 percent over the same period last year, including more than 500 major and long-pending cases. [passage omitted]

#### **Yunnan Province Stresses Family Planning**

HK2508092089 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1200 GMT 24 Aug 89

[Excerpt] The provincial government held a provincial telephone conference on family planning yesterday. During the telephone conference Vice Governor Bao Yongkang relayed the guidelines set by a regular work meeting of the provincial government.

Bao Yongkang said: Since the beginning of this year, the provincial party committee and the provincial government, as well as party committees and governments at all levels, have attached greater importance to family planning. Comrades of family planning departments at all levels have worked harder and have done a great deal of work. However, we must also be aware that we in this province are still facing a very difficult situation with regard to birth control. According to an analysis by the department concerned, if the birth trend witnessed in the first half of this year continues, the natural population growth rate for the whole year will be 17.26 per thousand, and the province's total population will reach 36.56 million or more by the end of the year, an extra increase of 68,000 people. The continuous development of this trend will burden the province heavily in population. In this connection, the provincial government urged governments and departments in charge of family planning at the lower levels to keep a high alert against the present difficult situation in population growth, bear in mind that birth control is an urgent task, heighten their sense of responsibility, strengthen leadership over the family planning work, and take every effective measure to ensure that this year's birth control plan and all the family planning targets will be fulfilled. Also, it is necessary to make greater efforts to publicize the importance of family planning. [passage omitted]

#### **Northeast Region**

##### **Jilin Decision on Administrative Honesty**

SK2508014189 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2100 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Text] On 5 August, the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee and the Jilin Provincial People's Government made a decision on punishing corruption and enhancing the building of administration honesty.

The decision states: The provincial party committee and the provincial People's Government have made the following decisions in order to strictly run the party, to punish corruption, to enhance the building of party style and administration honesty, and to deal with the problems which the masses are concerned about.

1. It is imperative to deeply check and rectify the companies and to resolutely disband the companies in the circulation field, which are excessive in number, conduct little business, and are engaging in commerce, foreign trade, material supply, and monetary affairs.



Problems committed by the companies, about which the masses have lodged strong complaints, should be thoroughly investigated. Facts from the investigation should be made public as soon as possible. In addition to the disbandment of the Kanghua Dongfang Company and the Kanghua General Company, the provincial party committee and the provincial People's Government have decided to disband the Wuliu Company and to continue to earnestly check its business activities and assets. Efforts should be made to strictly forbid the party and government organs and their cadres to open a business and enterprise; to forbid cadres to make things convenient for their children, relatives, and friends to open a business by taking advantage of power; and to resolutely forbid the children of high-ranking cadres to operate any business. We should earnestly implement the relevant and concrete provisions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, according to which high-ranking cadres' wives and children as well as their children's wives should be dismissed within a given date from the units which cannot accommodate them under the current situation, and another job arrangement made for them. Companies which have been opened by party and government organs by violating the regulations should be closed immediately. The relationship between companies and party and government organs, which has been exposed but has continued in secrecy, should be cut immediately. Otherwise, these companies and party and government organs will be dealt with more strictly. The cadres of party and government organs, who are employees of enterprises or have concurrent posts in the enterprises, should resign their positions from the enterprises immediately, and those who have become stockholders of enterprises and other economic units should withdraw their money immediately. Efforts should be made to carry out auditing inspection over the economic activities of the party and government organs' cadres during their business period. Those who have been proved to have committed crimes of indulging in speculation and profiteering, running business by violating the law, indulging in embezzlement, and seeking or accepting bribes, should be strictly dealt with in line with the policy and law. Those who have caused serious economic losses to the state should also be investigated.

2. Party and government organs are not allowed to render services for remuneration and to carry out activities to increase incomes. All organs are not allowed to collect fees and business expenses arbitrarily by making up various excuses. Party and government organs and retired cadres are also not allowed to be brokers or matchmakers of businesses to seek profits and to accept money in the name of commission, gifts, and extra expenses. Those who have had such illegal incomes after the issuance of the central authorities' documents should report their cases to the discipline inspection and administration supervisory departments of their units by the end of October 1989. Their cases should be dealt with in line with the policy concerned. Those who have been proved to have refused to report their cases should be dealt with strictly.

3. We should strictly follow the provisions in distributing motor vehicles. Party and government organs at all levels and the mass communities must strictly implement the provisions of the provincial People's Government on public vehicle distribution and no one is allowed to have an extra car. Efforts should be made to strictly forbid them from importing high-class sedans from foreign countries. Hereafter, cadres at or below the section level are not allowed in principle to attend to their official work by car. The car utilization of those whose conditions are special should be approved by their higher leading organs.

4. Efforts should be made to strictly forbid personnel to present gifts by using public funds. Gift presentation between higher and lower organs and among different departments cannot be carried out at the expense of the public and on various pretexts. No one is allowed to distribute souvenirs by taking advantage of holding meetings to leading personnel and participants.

5. We should strictly forbid personnel to seek personal gain by carrying out embezzlements and extortion. The work personnel of party and government organs, who have not carried out work in line with the policy and system, who have made things difficult for the masses and extorted money from those whom they serve by taking advantage of power and position, and who have indulged in exploitation and accepted bribes by taking advantage of rendering service for others, should be strictly dealt with in line with the regulations on punishing those accepting bribes. Those whose mistakes reach the extent of being dismissed from the party and public position and of violating the criminal law should be dealt with in line with the law.

6. We should strictly forbid personnel to indulge in extravagant wining and dining by spending public funds. The staff members of the provincial level leading bodies and the provincial level organs should set examples by having their cadres go to the grassroots level units and by having their departments, which have exchanged visits, refuse banquet receptions. In the case of banquets, all participants should share the costs in line with the price standard and no one is allowed to present wine and cigarettes to the guests instead of holding banquets.

7. We should strictly bring the overseas trips of leading cadres under control. Efforts should be made to strictly enforce the regulations on overseas trips among cadres at the provincial, city, prefectural, autonomous prefectural, department, and bureau levels, who must go abroad.

8. We should strictly implement the housing standard for staff members and workers and strictly forbid them to seek personal gain by taking advantage of power. The cadres of party and government organs at all levels must strictly implement the regulations on the standard of housing acreage, which were formulated in 1983 by the State Council and the general offices of the provincial party committee and the provincial People's Government. No one is allowed to build public-funded houses by surpassing

the fixed standard and acreage and to buy marketable houses which surpass the standard. No one is also allowed to apportion expenses arbitrarily to enterprises and grass-roots level units, to raise funds arbitrarily for cadres to buy or build houses, to occupy more houses for one's children and relatives, or to carry out high-standard house repair and decoration by spending public funds and taking advantage of power and position. The used funds which surpass the standard should be withdrawn.

9. We should enhance the management and supervision over enterprises, including town-run enterprises, and resolutely correct the problems committed by some enterprises and household-run industrial and commercial firms with regard to violating the law, evading taxes, raising prices arbitrarily, embezzling money, and seeking bribes.

10. We should earnestly investigate and deal with the cases of violating the law and discipline and enhance the building of administrative honesty. At present, we should concentrate our efforts on emphatically investigating and dealing with the criminal cases of indulging in embezzlements, accepting bribes, and conducting speculation and profiteering; the serious cases of seeking personal gain and indulging in extortion by taking advantage of power; and the serious cases of violating the party's political discipline. In particular, a good job should be done in investigating and dealing with appalling and major cases. Those who have committed the malpractice of embezzling money and accepting bribes will be given light sentences or be free from punishment in line with the law and relevant regulations if they actively surrender themselves and return their embezzled money to the authorities by the end of October this year. Otherwise, they will be dealt with strictly.

#### Heilongjiang Personnel Changes Reported

SK2508051189 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO  
in Chinese 23 Jul 89 p 3

[Text] Following is the namelist of personnel appointments and dismissals adopted at the 10th meeting of the 7th Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on 22 July 1989:

##### Appointments:

Zhang Huanchen [1728 3562 1820] was appointed chairman of the provincial Agriculture Commission.

Sun Peiwen [1327 0012 2429] was appointed director of the provincial General Forest Industry Bureau.

Zhou Huichun [0719 6540 2504] was appointed director of the provincial Labor Affairs Bureau.

Zhang Dianyin [1728 3013 0603] was appointed director of the provincial Petrochemical Industry Department.

Liu Hanwu [0491 3352 2976] was appointed director of the provincial Personnel Affairs Department.

##### Dismissals:

Feng Xingyi [7458 5281 5030] was dismissed from his post of director of the provincial Forest Industry Bureau.

Wang Xicai [3769 1585 2088] was dismissed from his post of director of the provincial Land Management Bureau.

Dai Moan was dismissed from his acting post of director of the Agricultural Office under the provincial People's Government.

##### Appointments:

Xue Ying [6541 5391] was appointed member of the Financial and Economic Committee under the seventh provincial People's Congress.

Feng Xingyi was appointed member of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee under the seventh provincial People's Congress.

Liu Fuchun [0491 4395 2504] was appointed director of the personnel affairs office under the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

##### Dismissals:

Liu Guozhen [0491 0948 2823] was dismissed from his post of director of the personnel affairs office under the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

Liu Fuchun was dismissed from his post of director of the General Office under the provincial Election Committee.

### Northwest Region

#### Gansu's Li Ziqi Attends TV Series Premiere

HK2508085189 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Excerpts] A new television series, "Light in the Western Part of China," had its premiere last night at the (Ningmuzhuang) Guesthouse.

The series, produced by the Gansu Television Station, warmly eulogizes the stirring deeds and outstanding contributions made by several groups of gifted people who have worked hard without attracting public attention for the development of science and technology for national defense of the People's Republic in western parts of the country in the past 30 years.

General Zhang Aiping wrote the title of the television series. [passage omitted]

Attending the premiere were Li Ziqi, secretary of the provincial party committee; Jia Zhijie, governor of the provincial people's government; Ge Shiyang, chairman of the provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Committee; Lu Kejian, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; (Wu Jian), vice

chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Lieutenant General (Chang Yu), deputy political commissar of the Lanzhou Air Force; Major General (Jiang Jinsan), deputy director of the Lanzhou Military Region Political Department; Major General Zhou Yuechi, commander of the Gansu Military District; and (Yao Wenchang), director of the provincial party committee Propaganda Department.

After the premiere, Comrade Li Ziqi said: This is a very successful television series. I appreciate its theme, director, and commentary. The series reflects the PLA's spirit of hard struggle, the spirit of scaling new heights in science and technology, and the spirit of making selfless sacrifices. He hoped that journalists and literary and art workers will create more good works to inspire people to devote themselves to the modernization program.

### **Group Arrives in Gansu for Heroic Deeds Reporting**

#### **Lanzhou PLA Units Listen to Talks**

*HK2208150189 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Aug 89*

[Text] Yesterday morning, in the gymnasium of the Lanzhou Military Region, the delegation from Beijing to give talks on heroic deeds in the quelling of the counter-revolutionary rebellion held a special report meeting for the Lanzhou headquarters and units of the Lanzhou Military Region. More than 3,500 officers and fighters attentively heard vivid and moving reports given by six heroes and models, namely (Li Deshun), (Fan Ruihua), (Chen Zhi), (Han Lu), (Wang Jingzhong), and (An Weiping). The audience warmly applauded the speakers from time to time to express their sincere respect for the heroes and models.

Deputy Political Commissar of the Lanzhou Military Region (Liu Xinzeng) presided over the report meeting. Commander Zhao Xianshun delivered a speech at the report meeting.

Zhao Xianshun said: The reports that the heroes of the reporting group have just given in light of their personal experience and a host of facts that they personally saw and heard have told us the truth of the great struggle. Having heard these reports we can now see clearer how correct the central authorities were in deciding to quell the counterrevolutionary rebellion, how respectable and lovely the martial law enforcing units are, and how disgusting the rioters are. We now have a firmer faith in the four cardinal principles as the fundamental preconditions for the four modernizations. The reports have shown us that ideological and political work is a necessary and urgent task which will enable our party and army to bring into play their strategic superiority; that it is necessary to have a profound understanding of the history and realities of China and the glorious history of the CPC; that the triumph of the socialist system in

China is an inevitable historical development; and that only socialism can save China and bring prosperity to the country.

Zhao Xianshun said: We launched a drive to emulate the Beijing martial law enforcing units in the previous period, and now this report meeting has offered us a good opportunity. We must take this opportunity to launch a more extensive and in-depth drive among all the units of the Military Region, urging them to learn from the heroes emerging in the battle against the rebellion—to emulate the heroes' firm loyalty to the party, the people, and the socialist motherland; their firm trust in the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission throughout the complicated struggle; their deep love for the people; the fine quality they have shown in wholeheartedly serving the people; and their revolutionary spirit of fearing no hardship and sacrifice. Through the emulation drive, we are to inspire our fighters to devote their life to defending the northwest of the country.

Present at the report meeting were leading comrades of the Lanzhou Military Region Li Xuanhua, (Wu Hua-duo), (Wang Zijian), Xing Shizhong, (Pei Jiuzhou), (Wang Maorun), and (Yang Yongbin).

#### **Lanzhou Residents Attend Lecture**

*HK2308132489 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Aug 89*

[Text] The report group on heroic and exemplary deeds in the quelling of the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing gave its last lecture in our province at the provincial government auditorium on the morning of 21 August.

More than 1,200 workers, personnel of the Armed Police Force, cadres and teachers attended the lecture. Also present at it were leaders of the Lanzhou City party committee, the Lanzhou People's Congress, the Lanzhou City People's Government, the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Committee, and the Lanzhou Military Subdistrict, as well as responsible comrades of different organs of the city.

Lanzhou City Party Committee Secretary Wang Jintang presided over the lecture and also delivered a speech. He first expressed heartfelt thanks and extended his best regards and high respects to all members of the report group. Wang Jintang pointed out: Although Lanzhou and Beijing are separated by thousands of miles, when the counterrevolutionary rebellion was evoked in Beijing, we knew well through television and radio of the atrocious crimes of killing and beating People's Liberation Army soldiers committed by plotters and organizers of the counterrevolutionary rebellion, and we felt strong indignation against them. With your blood, lives, and heroic deeds, you have set at rest all shameful rumors spread by hostile forces at home and abroad, you have helped the broad masses of the people see through their conspiracies and have performed immortal feats for our



party in smashing the counterrevolutionary rebellion. Wang Jintang continued: We will launch an extensive drive throughout the city to learn from heroes and models; develop their spirit; educate the people of the city with their examples, deeds, and spirit; and especially educate party members, Communist Youth League members, and young people to love the motherland, love the people, love socialism, and love the People's Liberation Army.

On the afternoon of 21 August, all members of the report group went sight-seeing in the city. They are about to leave Lanzhou for Xining this afternoon.

#### **Group Leaves Gansu for Xining**

*HK2508071989 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Aug 89*

[Excerpt] The report group on heroic and exemplary deeds in the quelling of the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing left our province by train for Xining yesterday afternoon.

At 1430 Provincial Party Committee Deputy Secretary Lu Kejian, Vice Governor (Zhang Xuezhong), and responsible persons of the Lanzhou Military Region, the Gansu People's Armed Police Force, and the provincial departments concerned went to the (Ningmuzhuang) Guesthouse and said a few parting words to all the members of the group. Lu Kejian once again expressed heartfelt thanks to the report group for its positive role in helping our province to study and implement in depth the fourth plenum spirit.

At 1520 members of the group left Lanzhou by train for Xining. Responsible comrades of the provincial authorities saw them off at the railway station. [passage omitted]

#### **Qinghai Deputy Secretary Inspects University**

*HK2308122989 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2230 GMT 22 Aug 89*

[Text] Deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and vice governor Jin Jipeng and vice governor Dainma Dandzin recently visited Qinghai University to see how well the university has been doing in school operation and in implementing the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. During the visit, they held an informal discussion meeting with the responsible comrades of the party organizations and the administration of the university.

In the previous period, due to the influence of the Beijing student unrest and counterrevolutionary rebellion, some problems arose in Qinghai University. After conscientiously studying the spirit of the 4th plenary session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, both the teaching and non-teaching staff of the university have managed to see the truth of the rebellion, dismiss some misunderstandings, and enhance their understanding. The university's party committee has also decided to take up three

priority tasks in the new semester, namely, upholding the four cardinal principles, opposing bourgeois liberalization, and strengthening ideological and political work.

Having learned of these developments, Jin Jipeng said. To foster socialist successors with lofty ideals, moral integrity, good educational background, and a high sense of discipline, our universities and colleges must stick to a correct orientation of school operation. For the present, they must follow the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, criticize bourgeois liberalization, and conscientiously conduct ideological and political education as a system engineering project. It is necessary to overcome the tendency of laying undue stress on intellectual education, overlooking moral education, and slackening education in Marxism-Leninism.

Jin said: To step up ideological and political work, we must first do a good job in convincing teachers. Not only do the party committee and political work cadres have to engage in ideological and political work, but the vast number of teachers have to do their share. Those party members among teachers, non-teaching staff members, and students must set themselves as good examples for others. In political studies, we must encourage teachers and students to freely and frankly voice their opinions. After all, we must show concern for young students, helping them and setting strict requirements on them. But we must never discriminate against them. With regard to the method, we must be patient and sympathetic with them, with a view to turning them into revolutionary successors who have a firm faith in communism and are morally, intellectually, and physically developed.

#### **Heroic Deeds Report Group Arrives in Qinghai**

*HK2408093889 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2230 GMT 23 Aug 89*

[Text] The third subgroup of the report group on heroic and exemplary deeds in the quelling of the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing, which is comprised of nine members, arrived in Xining on 22 August.

Provincial party committee Deputy Secretary Sang Jiejia and leaders of departments concerned of the province and Xining City met the group at the Xining railway station, where Young Pioneers presented them flowers and red scarfs.

At an evening party, government and military leaders of the province Yin Kesheng, Tian Chengping, (Jin Jipeng), Sang Jiejia, Bian Yaowu, Ji Zhanbin and (Xue Jiuchou) called on all group members at the hotel where they are staying.

It was learned that the report group will give three lectures in Xining beginning today. Qinghai Television Station will telecast live the lecture at 0940 today.

**Shaanxi Calls for Studying Deng's Article***HK2508095289 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2330 GMT 24 Aug 89*

[Text] The General Office of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee a few days ago issued a circular calling for the serious study of the article by Comrade Deng Xiaoping—"The Communist Party Must Accept Supervision."

The circular says: Party and government organs at the provincial, prefectural, city, and county levels and grass-roots party organizations must organize all party members and leading cadres to seriously study and comprehend in depth the article by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. From the nature and position of the party and from negative and positive experience in history, the article expounds in depth the extreme importance for the Communist Party and its members to accept supervision; the great significance of upholding the policy of long term coexistence and mutual supervision, and the double hundred policy; and the expansion of democratic life and supervision by the masses in different fields of work. After the checking of the turmoil and the quelling of the counterrevolutionary rebellion, seriously studying and deepening understanding of the essentials of the important article by Comrade Deng Xiaoping will certainly play a positive role in improving our ideology, work style, and work; maintaining long-term political stability in our country; and ensuring a smooth development of reform, opening up, and modernization by implementing the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. The provincial party committee urges all party and government organs at the provincial, prefectural, city, and county levels, and basic party organizations as well, to organize all party members and leading cadres to conscientiously study the important article, discuss it in line with actual conditions, correct all erroneous ideas on accepting supervision, and establish some necessary systems for supervision so as to enable us to do all our work better.

**Shaanxi Confiscates Pornographic Books, Tapes***HK2408080889 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2330 GMT 23 Aug 89*

[Text] Great progress has been made in the province's efforts to straighten out the market in newspapers, journals, books, audio tapes, and video tapes. By 10 August, a total of more than 295,000 copies of books and journals containing pornography, descriptions of violence, feudal ideas, superstitions, and erroneous political views; over 25,000 video cassettes; and more 50,000 audio cassettes had been confiscated. Some 180,000 copies of books and journals are still being sorted out. So far eight publishing houses and book distributors have been investigated.

As pointed out by some people: The book market has been in chaos in recent years, and flooded with obscene

publications. These dirty books, which are mentally harmful to young people, should have been banned long ago.

**Xinjiang Province Screens Cultural Market***HK2408092589 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service  
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Aug 89*

[Text] The Propaganda Department of the regional party committee, the regional Publications Bureau, and relevant departments took measures in July to screen the markets of books, periodicals, video tapes, and theatrical performances, and found that the problems in the cultural market were serious. The markets were flooded with books full of pornography, violence, murder, feudal superstitions, and reactionary contents. In the past, these books were published by illegal publishing units. Now the banned books are mainly published by official publishing units. In the past, books containing pornography, violence, and murder came from the interior. Now these books are published in the region. Of the 17 kinds of Chinese language periodicals distributed in the region, 41.2 percent are questionable.

In the screening, the region found and confiscated more than 127,000 copies of 600 kinds of books, including 40,000 copies of 37 kinds of books distributed by the Xinhua Book Store; 5,800 copies of 97 kinds of books distributed by book stores in Urumqi, Karamay, Shihezi, and Yining; and 53,000 copies of books and periodicals sold by individual booksellers in Urumqi. In addition, the market is flooded with vulgar and pornographic video tapes. Smuggling and public lending of video tapes without copyright are also common.

**Xinjiang Urges Economic Criminals To Surrender***HK2308091289 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service  
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Aug 89*

[Excerpts] Since the Supreme People's Procuratorate and the Supreme People's Court issued a week ago the circular calling on criminals involved in embezzlement, bribe-taking, and speculation to surrender themselves within a definite time, people of all nationalities have become more active in combatting crimes.

In the last few days, people of all nationalities have reported one after another clues about criminal cases to local procuratorates, and some criminals have begun to confess their crimes. [passage omitted] To make it convenient for people to report major crimes and for criminals to surrender themselves, the Regional People's Procuratorate specially set up a 24-hour reception center recently and transferred a number of personnel there. [passage omitted]

**Xinjiang Minority People 'Prefer' Fewer Children***OW2208061289 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0539 GMT 22 Aug 89*

[Text] Urumqi, August 22 (XINHUA)—Many ethnic minority people in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous

Region prefer to have fewer children although China's family planning policy does not apply to these areas.

According to statistics, in this regional capital with a population of 100,000, more than 3,000 ethnic minority couples have pledged not to have a second child and 4,000 couples decided to have two children only.

A recent survey on family planning in Urumqi shows that the number of families who voluntarily plan in this way rose from 62 percent five years ago to 75 percent last year. Of the new-born babies in recent years, the number of first and second children in their families occupy a large proportion.

A local official said these figures indicate that the couples who want to have more than two children is dropping.

According to the official, although the region has an area of more than 1.6 million sq km, it has few cultivated

areas and a low-yield grain output. However, its population has risen from 4.3 million 40 years ago to 14 million at present. Moreover, the cultivated areas have shrunk from 0.46 ha per person to 0.28 ha.

China began to apply the "one child per family" policy only in the areas where the majority Han people live in the late 1970s.

The official explained that at first religious leaders opposed the policy, believing it violated Islamic doctrine. But many accepted it, believing it would lead to a happier family life.

A 40-year-old sports reporter who has one child said he feels happy and relaxed having a small family because he has more time to study at a spare-time university while educating his only child.

A couple of doctors agreed, saying that they have more time to indulge in recreational activities and have no economic problem as they have only two children.



**Wu Xueqian Welcomes 'Taiwanese' To Visit**

*OW2408145689 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1202 GMT 24 Aug 89*

[Text] Beijing, August 24 (XINHUA)—Taiwanese are welcome to visit the mainland and have more contacts with their compatriots here, Vice-Premier Wu Xueqian said here today.

"This will help peaceful reunification of the mainland and Taiwan," the vice-premier told Shu-Hsien Hsieh, first vice-president of the Alliance for the Unification of China and director general of the Young China Party in Taiwan.

During their meeting, Wu and Hsieh also discussed the Hong Kong issue.

Wu said he is confident of the implementation of the policy of "one country, two systems." He said long-term stability in Hong Kong is also good for the mainland.

After briefing Hsieh on the situation on the mainland, Wu said China's policies of reform and opening to the outside world will not be changed.

**CPPCC Vice Chairman Meets Delegation**

*OW2308213989 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1458 GMT 23 Aug 89*

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA)—China's policy of "one country and two systems" and its objective of

reunifying the country by peaceful means will remain unchanged, Cheng Siyuan, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, said today.

People on both sides of the Taiwan Strait should have closer contacts and strengthen mutual understanding in order to conduct a dialogue at an early date, Cheng said during his meeting with a delegation from the Taiwan-based alliance for the unification of China headed by first Vice-President Shyu-hsien Hsieh.

He noted that because of four decades of separation, people on the mainland and on the island of Taiwan do not know each other well.

Cheng said that the mainland is always open to Taiwan and he hopes people from various circles in Taiwan will visit the mainland to conduct academic, scientific, cultural and business exchanges.

The Taiwan authorities should conform to the historical trend and the wishes of the people of Taiwan and end their limitations on contacts with the mainland in order to convert the one-way exchange into a two-way street, the vice chairman said.

Cheng also briefed the delegation which came here at the invitation of the Committee for Reunification of the Motherland of the CPPCC, on China's decade-long economic reform and the current situation.

Hsieh delivered a speech expressing wishes to exchange views on mutual contacts and China's future.

### Fifty Mainland Chinese Ask For Asylum

HK2408114889 Hong Kong AFP in English  
1142 GMT 24 Aug 89

[Text] Taipei, Aug 24 (AFP)—At least 50 Mainland Chinese have asked for asylum in Taiwan since the Beijing massacre in June, and a Taipei-funded group is giving "proper care" to some Chinese activists now in Hong Kong, an official here said Thursday.

"We are consulting with the (Taiwan) Government to work out appropriate solutions regarding transport and arrangements for the Mainland Chinese pro-democracy activists," a ranking official of the Free China Relief Association told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

The official said that at least 50 Mainlanders had asked for political asylum in Taiwan through the Hong Kong branch of the association, a nominally private group that handles defections to Taiwan.

The association was giving "proper care" to those activists whose lives would be in danger if they were deported back to China, he added.

The official said the association was investigating the mainlanders' cases thoroughly because it was concerned that a large number of them would apply for asylum.

He added that some applicants might be Chinese agents trying to "infiltrate" Taiwan disguised as pro-democracy activists.

Government spokesman Shaw Yu-ming said Thursday that Taiwan would not give privileged treatment to the Chinese dissidents.

Their applications would be subject to a bill under review which governs interactions across the Taiwan Strait, Mr. Shaw said.

Under the act, mainlanders aged over 75 and under 16 are allowed to live here after staying in a non-communist country or area for four years.

Taiwan has also granted asylum to Mainland Chinese pilots, scientists and officials and other people with special skills or knowledge.

The Kuomintang government on Taiwan has been Beijing's arch enemy since it was ousted from Mainland China after being defeated by the communists in 1949. It still claims sovereignty over all China.

Since the Chinese military crushed the pro-democracy movement on June 4, scores of diplomats and activists have been granted asylum in Western countries, but so far, no defections to Taiwan have been announced.

### Direct Trade With USSR, DPRK Considered

OW2408012089 Taipei CHUNG KUO  
SHIH PAO in Chinese 15 Aug 89 p 1

[Text] In order to expand economic and trade ties with socialist countries, the government is earnestly studying the possibility of lifting all restrictions on direct air and shipping services, communications, and remittances to the USSR, North Korea, and Albania. Indirect trade is currently permitted. In addition, it will adopt a "report system" for personnel contacts, exchange of goods, remittance of foreign exchange, telecommunications, and transportation between Taiwan businessmen and socialist countries.

This important policy breakthrough by the government stipulates that the policy will apply to all socialist countries including Albania, North Korea, and the USSR—except for Communist China. This will not only standardize our shipping and trade policies, but will also remove a barrier in Taiwan's foreign trade and open a new scope in trade liberalization.

According to sources, the government has already lifted restrictions on direct trade with seven East European countries, including Hungary, and is planning to include Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and Cuba as direct trade partners. This standard will conform with the one applied to trade with other free nations. This positive measure to lift restrictions on direct air and shopping services, communications, and remittances will facilitate trade between Taiwan and all socialist countries except Communist China.

Economic and trade officials pointed out on 14 August that opening up markets in socialist countries is an earnest drive in Taiwan's plan to diversify its markets, especially when trade with East European countries is on the increase. According to statistics, bilateral trade during the 1st half of this year increased by more than 80 percent over the same period last year. Trade with the USSR grew most rapidly, increasing 12 times more than in the same period last year.

The government is considering further relaxation of trade barriers with socialist countries, including direct air and shipping services, communications, and remittances under these circumstances. In addition, it will adopt a report system for personnel contacts, exchange of goods, remittances of foreign exchange, telecommunications, and transportation. However, the government will study actions to be taken against businessmen who fail to report such dealings to the relevant departments.

According to information, this important financial and economic step was arrived at by the government after consultation with relevant ministries and committees, and a final decision will be made soon by the highest administrative authority. The Ministries of Economics, Finance, and Foreign Affairs and the Council for Economic Planning and Development all forwarded their

suggestions on this issue. They all recommended that Taiwan should adopt a more open and greater initiative in its foreign trade policy.

### **Taiwan, USSR Eye Mutually Funded Company**

*OW2308191289 Taipei International Service  
in English 0200 GMT 14 Aug 89*

[Text] The head of the Taiwan Provincial Import-Export Federation's Siberian trade fact-finding delegation revealed on Sunday that the ROC [Republic of China] and the Soviet Union are planning to indirectly work together to set up a mutually invested trade company in Thailand. The Soviet Union reportedly has shown a great interest in setting up such a company and high-ranking ROC trade and economic officials have also seemingly given a nod of approval to the proposal.

An official with the Import-Export Federation stated that the ROC Government is able to accept the indirect contact with the Soviet Union in opening a trade company in Thailand.

According to sources, the main business of the company would be dealing in computers. Currently, the Soviet Union has a great interest in purchasing computers made in the ROC as they are cheaper than those from the United States.

An official with the ROC's largest computer company, Acer, was a member of the recent ROC trade delegation to the USSR and reportedly took with him keyboards developed by Acer in the Russian language. ROC Vice Economics Minister Chiang Pin-kung stated that as long as indirect trade is done with the Soviet Union in a third country, this does not go against the ROC Government policy.

### **Justice Minister Involved in 'Golf Club Scandal'**

#### **Case To Be 'Handled Fairly'**

*OW2408044689 Taipei CNA in English  
0239 GMT 24 Aug 89*

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 24 (CNA)—Premier Li Huan emphasized Wednesday that Justice Minister Hsiao Tien-tzang's alleged involvement in a golf club scandal would be handled fairly.

The Executive Yuan will "neither wrong nor spoil" Minister Hsiao who allegedly lobbied for the golf club, Li said in making his first comment on the scandal.

The case is under judicial investigation, and "we must respect the authority of prosecutors," said the premier.

As to whether the scandal will damage the government's prestige, Li said it is hard to say before the whole truth is known.

Local media reported widely Wednesday that Ho Min, an Education Ministry official under custody by the Bureau of Investigation, had given testimony unfavorable to Hsiao.

Meanwhile, a cornered Hsiao said it was time that he took some action, "including legal action."

Strongly defending his innocence, the minister said "one's patience is limited" and, if necessary, he would take legal action.

Against whom would he take his so-called legal action? He said he could not decide until the whole truth was made clear.

The minister talked to his staff in the afternoon, reassuring them that he had absolutely not been involved as reported in the "outside rumors" and encouraging them to go about business as usual.

As to suggestions that the minister go on a leave so that the investigation authorities under his supervision could probe the case objectively, he said he would ask for one if that helped draw out the truth.

#### **Minister To Take Leave**

*OW2508070789 Taipei CNA in English  
0242 GMT 25 Aug 89*

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 25 (CNA)—Justice Minister Hsiao Tien-tzang will go on a week-long leave Friday so that the Bureau of Investigation under his supervision can arrive at the truth in a scandal into which Hsiao has been drawn.

During his absence, Vice Minister Lu You-wen will take over Hsiao's ministerial responsibilities.

Hsiao had said Wednesday that if his going on a leave would help the investigators conduct a "fair and objective" probe of the first golf country club scandal, he would do so.

A highly placed official close to Hsiao said it was "one hundred percent" Hsiao's own idea that he ask for a leave to facilitate the investigation.

Ho Min, a section chief of the Education Ministry responsible for approving the establishment of the new golf club, has reportedly testified that Hsiao had lobbied for the club.

Hsiao told reporters Thursday that Ho's testimony was "fabrication, incrimination," and that he would not make any further comments on allegations of his involvement. As usual, Minister Hsiao attended a cabinet meeting on Thursday in which Government Information Office Chief Shaw Yu-ming, while reporting on public opinion, mentioned the scandal but not Hsiao's alleged involvement.



**Agricultural Mission Opens Costa Rican Station**

*OW2408044789 Taipei CNA in English  
0243 GMT 24 Aug 89*

[Text] Panama City, AUG. 23 (CNA)—An experimental station of porcine breeding jointly run by the Republic of China's [ROC's] agricultural technical mission in Costa Rica and the Costa Rican Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Farming was inaugurated Monday in Guapiles, some 80 kilometers northwest of San Jose.

The experimental center was projected by the Chinese mission one year ago with the aim of improving the porcine breeding and productivity in Costa Rica. It will dedicate its efforts in the investigation of feeding system, improvement of porcine gene, management of porcine farms and prevention of sicknesses.

The opening ceremony was jointly presided over by ROC Ambassador Shao Hsiu-kwun and Costa Rican Minister of Agriculture and Livestock Farming Jose Figueres, in which they cut the ribbon to inaugurate the installations.

Speaking on the occasion, Minister Figueres thanked the ROC for the assistances. The station will supply pigs for breeding purpose needed in Costa Rica, benefiting farmers across the nation, he said.

**Indonesia Opposes PRC Participation in AIPO**

*OW2508110689 Taipei CNA in English  
1510 GMT 24 Aug 89*

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 24 (CNA)—Two members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations have opposed to include the Soviet Union and Communist China as observers in the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Organization (AIPO), according to a Far East news agency report from Manila Thursday.

The objections of Singapore and Indonesia have lowered the communist delegations' status from observers to mere guests, the report quoted a ranking diplomat from one of the ASEAN member states as saying.

In the AIPO's dialogue with observer countries, the Soviet Union and Communist China were left out. The organization only held dialogues with Australia, Canada, Japan and South Korea, he said.

The diplomat said Singapore has objected to include the Soviets because Moscow has not been responsive to the ASEAN's goal of finding a solution to the Cambodian conflict.

Indonesia objected to the accreditation of Communist China because it does not have diplomatic ties with Peking and could not sit down in a conference with Communist Chinese delegates, he added.

## Hong Kong

### PRC, UK Hold First Post-June 4 Meeting

HK2508110689 Hong Kong AFP in English  
1103 GMT 25 Aug 89

[Text] Hong Kong, Aug 25 (AFP)—British and Chinese officials have held their first face-to-face meeting on Hong Kong since the June 4 massacre in Beijing, government radio reported Friday.

The meeting was to prepare the agenda for a meeting late next month in London of the Joint Liaison Group, a bilateral body set up to oversee the return of Hong Kong to China in 1997, RADIO TELEVISION HONG KONG said.

The radio did not say where the meeting was held, but attributed its report to Doug Martin, who is based here as Britain's top delegate to the liaison group.

London suspended Joint Liaison Group contacts with Beijing after China's People's Liberation Army (PLA) used force to crush the democracy movement in the Chinese capital June 4.

The two sides have been at odds in recent weeks over a British call that China keep the PLA out of Hong Kong after 1997.

Beijing has labelled the British suggestion "shameless" and "ridiculous" and Chinese sources here have indicated that Beijing would refuse to discuss defence issues during next month's meeting despite increased insecurity among the Hong Kong people following the events of June 4.

Under a 1984 Sino-British pact, Hong Kong is to enjoy "a high degree of autonomy" after 1997 as a special administrative region of China, which is to be responsible for its defence.

### Political Bureau's Li Ruihuan Warns Delegation

HK2408013389 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 24 Aug 89 p 5

[By Chris Yeung]

[Text] China will not allow the territory to become an anti-communist base or "politically sensitive region", Politburo member Li Ruihuan told a Hong Kong delegation of young businessmen.

Mr Li also said the deeds and words of "some Hong Kong people" in the past few months were "unacceptable".

This is the first time a senior Chinese leader has openly spoken against any move to turn the territory into what they called a base to topple the Chinese regime following the June 4 blood bath in Beijing.

The remarks of Mr Li, who was elevated from Tianjin's mayor to a Politburo member in June, were made on Tuesday to a delegation of young Hong Kong business leaders, including Mr Vincent Lo Hong-sui, in Beijing.

Speaking at Kai Tak yesterday, after a three-day visit at the invitation of Mr Li, Mr Lo said they had told mainland officials about the feelings in Hong Kong and had in turn been told about the latest developments on the mainland.

"Mr Li emphasised that the maintenance of Hong Kong's prosperity and stability was in line with the national interest of China," said Mr Lo, who is vice-chairman of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce.

"Mr Li said the leadership cannot accept (any move to turn) the territory into an anti-communist base and politically sensitive region."

Mr Lo quoted Mr Li as saying that the Beijing leadership was aware of the confidence problem in the territory.

"But he added that the leadership considered what some Hong Kong people had said and done in the past few months as unacceptable," Mr Lo said.

"We explained to him that the reaction of Hong Kong people (over the democratic movement) was reasonable and understandable because of the historical and cultural differences between the territory and China."

Mr Lo said he also felt during the visit that the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, headed by Mr Ji Pengfei, had been "under outside pressure" recently.

As a result, he said, the officials from the office had been distancing themselves from and were apathetic towards the community. He did not elaborate.

Mr Lo said they would compile the views expressed by mainland officials and publicise the report later.

The team is the first batch of businessmen to be invited to meet Beijing leaders since the June 4 massacre.

The other delegates included Mr Chow On-kiu, managing director of Tian An China Investments; Mr Fok Tsun-wan, son of tycoon Mr Henry Fok Ying-tung; Mr Henry Wu King-cheong, chairman of the Hong Kong Stockbrokers Association; Mr Cheng Kar-shun, of the New World Development Company; and Mr Peter Wong Man-kwong, managing director of the Chung Wah Shipbuilding and Engineering Company.

**PRC Official Comments on Future Election Rights**

HK2408062589 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN  
SHE in Chinese 1010 GMT 22 Aug 89

[Report by correspondent Zou Zongbin (6760 1350 1755): "Chien Fu-yi, Member of the National CPPCC Committee and Member of the Basic Law Consultative Committee, Stresses That the Right To Be Elected Is Given Only to the Hong Kong People of Chinese Nationality"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, 22 Aug (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—Today, "Chien Fu-yi, member of the National CPPCC Committee and member of the Basic Law Consultative Committee, said that he fully supported the notion that Hong Kong eventually will move to complete democracy and all members of the Legislative Council of the future Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will be directly elected on the basis of one man, one vote. To make sure that this democracy will be responsible and develop healthily, the future right to be elected will be given only to the Chinese nationals who have the right of abode in Hong Kong.

According to Chien Fu-yi, in establishing a responsible democratic political structure, the importance of nationality has all the more revealed itself. Recently more and more people have expressed similar opinions. People are unwilling to see that in the future, foreign passport holders will make democracy in Hong Kong a mess, because those who suffer therefrom are Chinese nationals in Hong Kong while non-Chinese nationals will stay aloof from the affair or go scot-free.

He said: There must be a relationship between democracy and patriotism. Every country's democratic rights are defined for its own nationals. Any guest is in no position to exercise the authority of his host. However, as an international metropolis, with natural compatible capacity, Hong Kong lets residents of non-Chinese nationality enjoy the right to vote. This is acceptable but on no account should the right to be elected be given to them. Whoever serves the future special administrative region should be responsible and make a vow with regard to the issue of nationality while elected.

In the initial stage of the democratic political structure, since representatives of the functional constituencies take up the post of council members, he is not opposed to the status of these council members as non-Chinese nationals, because they exercise authority in the capacity of functional constituencies. However, when the representatives of functional constituencies are abolished and all Legislative Council members are directly elected on the basis of one man, one vote in the future, they will be unable to enjoy the right to stand for election.

**Hong Kong Tries To Develop Soviet Market**

HK2308050989 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN  
SHE in Chinese 1211 GMT 17 Aug 89

[Roundup by Luo Ping (7482 1627): "Hong Kong Businessmen Begin To Attach Importance to Developing the Soviet Market"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, 17 Aug (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—Following the implementation of Gorbachev's glasnost policy, the Western industrial countries and the Asian developing industrial countries and regions have been vigorously entering into rivalry in this potentially huge market. This year, Hong Kong businessmen have likewise expressed interest in developing the Soviet market. In recent years, overall trade between Hong Kong and the Soviet Union has developed rapidly but the export of Hong Kong goods to the Soviet Union has tended to drop steadily.

At the beginning of this year, the Hong Kong Trade Development Council sent a delegation to attend a commodity fair in Moscow, at which Hong Kong products, such as toys, were well received. Moreover, the council sponsored a Soviet trade symposium in the middle of this year to study how to develop trade with the Soviet Union. The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, one of the representative chambers of commerce in Hong Kong, also held a second international conference on counter trade in the middle of this year to explore how to use counter trade to further strengthen trade links with socialist states.

A spokesman for the Hong Kong Trade Development Council said that the council planned to send people to the Soviet Union for an inspection to understand conditions about the Soviet market. Moreover, the council also plans to send people to attend the commodity fair held in Heilongjiang in September. Heilongjiang Province is China's principal area of trade with the Soviet Union and participating in the fair there will undoubtedly help Hong Kong products to enter the Soviet market. All these show that the Hong Kong commercial circles also attach great importance to developing the Soviet market.

The data of the Trade Development Council show that bilateral trade between Hong Kong and the Soviet Union has developed quite rapidly in recent years. In the first 5 months of this year, the volume of bilateral trade was 581 million Hong Kong dollars, an increase of only 12 percent over the the same period of last year, but the growth in 1988 and 1987 was 37 percent and 40 percent, respectively. To date, the Soviet Union is Hong Kong's 39th trade partner.

On the other hand, the export of Hong Kong goods to the Soviet Union has been far from ideal. In the first 5 months of this year, the total value of Hong Kong goods exported to the Soviet Union was only 17 million Hong Kong dollars, a drop of 44 percent over the same period



of last year. The total value of Hong Kong goods exported to the Soviet was 90 million, 47 million, and 53 million Hong Kong dollars in 1986, 1987, and 1988, respectively.

However, the import of Soviet products to Hong Kong has made impressive headway. In the first 5 months of this year, the total value of Soviet products imported to Hong Kong was 407 million Hong Kong dollars, up by 16 percent over the same period of last year. Of this, plastic and rubber materials, silk, and clocks and watches registered the largest increases, reaching 438 percent, 206 percent, and 158 percent, respectively. In 1988 and 1987, the import of Soviet products to Hong Kong increased by 35 percent and 72 percent, respectively. Now, Hong Kong is the 20th import market of the Soviet Union.

Entrepot trade between Hong Kong and the Soviet Union has also increased considerably in recent years. In the first 5 months of this year, the total volume of entrepot trade between the two places was 165 million Hong Kong dollars, a 16 percent increase over the same period last year. The growth in 1988 and 1987 was 49 percent and 7 percent, respectively.

Hong Kong lags behind South Korea and Taiwan in economic and trade relations with the Soviet Union. South Korea's Trade Development Society has set up an office in Moscow and intends to set up another stronghold in the Soviet Far-eastern region. Taiwan has sent a fact-finding team to visit the Soviet Union. Recently, the "Siberia Trade Inspection Team" of Taiwan's import and export federation even visited the Soviet Union for the second time.

Some Hong Kong businessmen said that Hong Kong's direct trade with the Soviet Union is very limited at present. Trade between Hong Kong and the Soviet Union has been indirectly conducted through some intermediary countries in Europe. Because the Soviet Union does not have sufficient foreign exchange, transactions are often conducted by means of counter trade, in which Hong Kong businessmen have limited experience. Although the potential of the Soviet market is great, they have to do a lot of thinking on how to expand trade between the two places.

#### **Commentary on Reduced Credit for PRC Enterprises**

*HK2208140589 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1436 GMT 17 Aug 89*

[Commentary: "Banks in Hong Kong Slow Down Their Provision of Loans to Mainland Enterprises"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, 17 Aug (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—The latest banking statistics show that in the second quarter of this year, the accumulated credit funds provided by banks in Hong Kong to finance enterprises and institutions on the mainland increased to HK\$46.6 billion, or increased by 72 percent over the same period

of last year. This indicated that the mainland still had a high demand on raising funds in Hong Kong. However, as compared with previous quarters, the growth rate in the second quarter of this year was slightly smaller.

By the end of the second quarter of this year, the accumulated amount of credit funds provided by banks of deposit-taking finance companies reached HK\$46.635 billion, or increased by nearly HK\$20 billion over the amount of HK\$27.008 billion on the same date of last year. Thus the annual increase rate remained at a high level of 72.27 percent. This showed that Hong Kong remained a major financial center through which mainland enterprises sought financial resources.

Although the growth rate in the second quarter of this year was still considerable, it was lower than the growth rates in the previous quarters. In the six quarters beginning first quarter of 1988, the average annual growth rate of the credit funds provided by banks in Hong Kong for mainland enterprises every quarter was 82.33 percent. So the growth rate in the second quarter of 1989 was nearly 10 percentage points lower than the average. In fact, the growth in the banking business in this respect has been slowed down for 3 consecutive quarters. The annual growth rates of credit funds provided by the banks in Hong Kong for mainland enterprises and institutions in the last quarter of 1988 and in the first quarter of 1989 were respectively 66.45 percent and 76.02 percent. Together with the growth rate in the second quarter of 1989, the average growth rate in the past 6 quarters was lowered. The reasons why banks in Hong Kong have slowed down the increase in credit funds offered to mainland institutions include the following points: First, China's economy grew rapidly in recent years, and this stimulated internal demand and raised the inflation rate to a high level. Then China began to rectify the economic activities and adjust the reform steps, and one of the major measures was to cut down on foreign exchange expenditure and reduce imports. This thus restrained the need for credit funds. Second, China will meet with a debt repayment peak in 1990, and the banks somewhat tightened the credit facilities for mainland institutions. Third, after the Beijing incident, the credit business of the banks in Hong Kong oriented to mainland institutions further contracted. In addition, as the business volume in the past 2 years increased sharply and the accumulated amount became a larger and larger figure. This made it harder to maintain a high growth rate as the base got larger.

However, the credit funds raised by mainland enterprises and institutions in Hong Kong in the second quarter of this year still increased by rather a big margin. This fact indicated that in the process of economic rectification, China still continued to make selective investment and development and tried to restrain the credit funds from swelling excessively. The banking statistics showed that China had basically succeeded in bringing the scale of credit funds under control.

Because the mainland still needs to import advanced equipment and technology from abroad, it will mainly raise foreign currency funds in Hong Kong. Of the funds raised in Hong Kong in the second quarter of this year, HK\$43.641 billion was loaned in various foreign currencies, accounting for 93.58 percent of the total.

According to sources in the banking industry, after raising funds in Hong Kong, the mainland enterprises would import equipment and invest in hotels and other capital construction projects. Recently, the mainland still imported a considerable quantity of industrial equipment and technology for renewing and transforming the production conditions and for upgrading product quality so as to promote export. Recently, the mainland achieved a rather good result in increasing exports.

### Macao

#### Official Reiterates 'One Country, Two Systems'

OW2308124589 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1123 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA)—China will adhere to its policy of "one country, two systems" and seriously implement the Sino-Portuguese joint statement with regard to Macao, said a senior Chinese official here today.

Ji Pengfei, director of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, said China will also make unremitting efforts to ensure Macao's peaceful return to the motherland and its steady development.

He made the above remarks during a meeting with a Macao delegation of the industrial and commercial circles headed by Ho Hau Wah, vice-chairman of the Macao Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

#### Two University Students Released in Guangzhou

HK2408042789 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO  
in Chinese 24 Aug 89 p 1

[Report by staff reporter: "Two Jinan University Students Released, the Third One Is Still Being Investigated"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 23 Aug—Guangzhou City Public Security Bureau said today that Leung Tsao-wah and Chin Kwok-tung, Jinan University students from Macao suspected of "involvement in helping illegal inland elements to escape to foreign lands," "were to be handled leniently by Guangzhou City Public Security Bureau because they confessed honestly and had a good attitude." Leung and Chin have already returned to Macao, but another Jinan University student Chan Tse-wei is still being detained and investigated by police.

Not long ago, Guangzhou City Public Security Bureau received reports, carried out investigations, and cracked

down on a serious case involving the smuggling of Zheng Xuguang out of China by cooperative efforts inside and outside the country. Zheng Xuguang was the backbone element of "Beijing College Students Autonomous Federation" and a person wanted by the inland Public Security Bureau. Five suspects including Hsieh Chen-wing (who entered the country from Hong Kong) were arrested, and some money and tools involved in the case were seized. Zheng Xuguang was also arrested by the public security organ. According to police, three of the five suspects, Chan Tse-wei, Leung Tsao-wah, and Chin Kwok-tung are Jinan University students from Macao. Police said, although Leung and Chin were involved in this illegal activity, they were indeed utilized by others, and they confessed honestly and have a good attitude; Guangzhou City Public Security decided to handle the case leniently, and let Jinan University take them back to the campus to continue their studies. Hsieh Chen-wing and Chan Tse-wei were suspected to be the principal criminals of the case, and are now being investigated. Leung and Chin are in Macao today; they will return to Jinan University in a few days, according to a source.

According to a dispatch from Macao, two of the three Jinan University students from Macao, Chin Kwok-tung and Leung Tsao-wah, who were "admitted and investigated" by Guangzhou Public Security Bureau, arrived in Macao at 1900 yesterday, accompanied by their parents.

When reporters approached the two released students, only Chin Kwok-tung was willing to be interviewed, but he refused to comment on the reason of his being detained and why he was released. He said, Jinan University has agreed to let them continue their studies, and he will return to the campus on 4 September when school begins.

According to Chin Kwok-tung, they were detained on 27 July. During the time when they were detained and interrogated, they were treated politely. Regarding what was being interrogated, he said it involved questions on what he did on the day when he was detained. He only knew that he was released when police handed him over to his father yesterday morning.

#### Third Student Released

HK2508020289 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 25 Aug 89 p 4

[Text] The third Macao student who was detained in Guangzhou nearly a month ago has been released and allowed to go home.

The release of Chan Zha-wai, 29, came a day after his classmates Chun Kwok-tung, 21, and Leung Sai-wah, 23, were freed.

The students were released after intervention by Portuguese members of the Joint Liaison Group with their Chinese counterparts, sources said.

The students had been detained by Guangzhou security officials for their connection with helping pro-democracy student leaders to escape from China to Macao after the June 4 crackdown.

Speaking in Macao yesterday, Mr Chun and Mr Leung said they would return to Jinan University next month to resume their studies.

Mr Chun's father, Mr Chun Tim, said the university and security officials in Guangzhou had assured him that there would be no problem for his son to return to China.

"Things are now on the right track following education, and there will not be any problem for him to go back on September 4 for the new school year," Mr Chun said.

The three students were taken away by security officials on July 27.

They were interrogated during their detention.

Mr Chun Kwok-tung said he had nothing much to tell, but he had never been maltreated.

Mr Leung added that he did not know what the officials wanted to know from him.

He only learnt that he was being released when he met his parents in the Public Security Bureau on Wednesday.

A student majoring in international economy at Jinan University, Mr Leung said he would return to Guangzhou to continue his studies "because it is my final year".

About 450 students from Macao are enrolled at Jinan University, many on Macao Government scholarships.



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